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World Larder: League Looks At What We Eat

Nutrition Committee Finds Facts in Drive for Undernourished

Aids Agriculture

U. S. Second to Switzerland In Milk-Drinking But First for Fruits

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA—The world's larder is under scrutiny—by the League.

And so are the world's gourmets, at least those of about 20 nations, whose widely differing preferences in regard to food are analyzed in a striking report released here by the League's Mixed Committee on the Problem of Nutrition.

Behind the formidable array of "Statitics of Food Production, Consumption and Prices" presented in this report stands the new drive toward better nutrition for the undernourished masses and the growing hope that it may make the wheels of agricultural production go faster and ultimately lead to world economic recovery.

Prepared at Rome

The League's new survey was prepared principally by the International Institute of Agriculture in Rome. It covers most of the European countries, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The international nutrition experts submit it as a "very tentative" first attempt to digest the somewhat fragmentary statistical information at present available on the production and consumption of the "protective" foods—namely milk and other dairy products, poultry and eggs, fresh vegetables and fruit, meat, together with cereals and sugar.

Some members of the British Empire have by far the most meat on their table, the report reveals. Heading the world's meat eaters, by a long way, are the two southern dominions, New Zealand and Australia. Next comes Canada, followed by Britain and the United States, and right at the lower end of the scale fascist Italy. In actual figures, the estimated annual meat consumption of the New Zealander is 236 pounds, against the Italian's meager 35 pounds.

Canadians Like Eggs

Canadians appear to be very partial to egg dishes. They average 284 eggs a year. Belgium is second, United States third, Britain fourth and, at the bottom, Finland with 41 eggs—less than one a week.

The world's greatest milk drinkers and cheese eaters are in Alpine Switzerland. Close behind in regard to milk are the United States and Denmark, with Italy lowest.

Butter provides yet another world record for New England, whose annual consumption of that commodity amounts to 38 pounds per head, against Canada's 31, Austria's 29, Britain's 22 and Italy's 2 pounds.

The Netherlands' partiality to cheese is only second to the Swiss, while the smallest consumption is in the United States, Canada and Australia.

Fruitarians, on the other hand, should be in their greatest numbers in the United States, which easily leads the world in the "eat more fruit" campaign with 172 pounds, followed by Switzerland 142, Czechoslovakia 106, Australia 104, Britain 86 and Bulgaria least with 21 pounds.

Britain Likes Citrus

Britain is the largest consumer of citrus fruit and bananas, the consumption of which is increasing almost everywhere.

Britain is the second largest user of sugar, the first being Denmark with 120 pounds, Australia, third, United States, fourth. All the other countries are under 100 pounds, Bulgaria being last with 10 pounds.

France is the world's greatest bread eater, with 6.71 bushels of wheat per head per annum, followed by Bulgaria, Italy, New Zealand, Belgium, Australia, Britain, Switzerland, United States, tenth and Finland least with 1.60 bushels.

Another remarkable fact brought out by the League's survey is that people were better fed during the slump years than they ever were before.

The past 10 years record an almost universal advance in the production of milk. Meat production, too, has expanded generally, particularly pork. Butter and eggs have also followed an upward tendency, but there have been signs of a check during the last two years. The production of fruit and vegetables is expanding in almost all countries under review.

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On Geneva Bench

By a Staff Artist

Dr. Manley O. Hudson

Witty Internationalist

Hudson Elected To Judgeship Of World Court

GENEVA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dr. Manley O. Hudson of Harvard University, tonight was elected to the Court of International Justice, succeeding Dr. Frank B. Kellogg, former United States Secretary of State.

Dr. Hudson received 48 of the 53 votes cast in the League of Nations Assembly. The League Council then concurred.

Dr. K. H. L. Hammerskjold of Sweden, clerk of the court, was elected to the vacancy on the bench caused by the passing of Judge Walter Schucking of Germany. Judge Kellogg resigned last year.

Earlier, the League Assembly had elected China and Latvia to new, nonpermanent seats on the Council for a period of three years.

Dr. Hudson, who is the fourth American to sit on the bench of the world court, brings comparative youth to the international tribunal.

A native of St. Peters, Mo., Dr. Hudson has had worldwide experience in complicated juridical problems.

For many years he has led the campaign in the United States—so far unsuccessful—for American adherence to the court.

He was nominated by the national groups of 35 countries to the bench. These made up a majority of the states represented in each of the electoral body, the League Assembly and the LeagueCouncil.

Each year he has published a review of the courts' activities in the American Journal of International Law, and his popular handbook on the court has gone through many editions.

Hudson adds world figure to tribunal at Geneva: Page 4.

Regina Newsies Got $5 Each For Knowing a Name

REGINA, Sask.—Three Regina newsboys recognized Lord Rothermere the other day when he visited this city. They proceeded to call the British publisher by name, as they offered him their newspaper. He was so pleased that he bought a paper from each of the boys, paying $5 for each paper.

"Just from one newspaperman to another" he said to the astonished boys, and then walked on toward the station.

Millions Back On Job in 1936, Unions Report

2,216,000 Re-employed by Private Firms, A. F. of L. Survey Reveals

Roper Sees Gain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—The first nine months of 1936 were represented today by two reporting agencies as a period of steady business and employment gains.

The American Federation of Labor estimated that 2,216,000 workers had been re-employed in private industry between January and August.

Daniel C. Roper, secretary of commerce, announced that upward trends had continued through the third quarter of the year, making the employment situation better at present than at any time since 1930.

Summer Acceleration

Describing the unusual summer acceleration of business, the A. F. of L. said in a special study that "this year business started upward in April and since the uptrend has continued with only minor interruptions. Approximately 2,216,000 of the unemployed found work in industry between January and August, 1936, or nearly twice as many as in 1935.

"Reliable business indicators show no gain in industrial activity from January to August, last year, which compared with a gain of about 9 per cent this year.

Comparison of Seasons

"By comparing the summer dull seasons from June to August in the last three years, the increasing force of business recovery and the accompanying gains in employment are closely shown," the federation said.

"Trade union employment records tell the same story. From January to September, 1935, 3 1-10 per cent of the membership went back to work; in 1936, 6 1-10 per cent.

"In building, gains are especially striking. In 1936, 26 per cent of the building trades members found work from January to September, compared with 15 per cent last year. Gains this year also have been greater in printing and metal trades."

The federation went on to point out that in spite of the gains, millions still are dependent on relief or government emergency work.

Roper Draws Conclusions

From data collected by the Department of Commerce, Secretary Roper drew the following conclusions:

Industrial production was 20 per cent larger during the quarter than in the corresponding period last year.

Manufacturing output during the quarter was larger than for the same season of any year since 1929.

Retail sales were "considerably in excess" of those for the same months of 1935.

Deficits Wiped Out

Railroad deficits in early months of 1936 have been wiped out, with indications that Class 1 roads will earn a net income for 1936 for the first time since 1931.

Building equipment manufacturers enjoyed the most active quarter in several years.

Summing up the general economic picture, Secretary Roper said he thought it was significant that considerable progress was made in those directions in which capital outlays are important—in plant expansion, machinery installations and railway equipment building.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Thursday, Oct. 8

Peace—There Are Hopeful Signs

An improved climate for world peace is detected in several happenings, despite a new crisis over intervention in Spain. Unclogging of trade channels continues; Italy, while adamantine against participation in the League of Nations, joins the democracies in currency devaluation and many believe it willing to rejoin the Locarno front. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek, Chinese dictator, after conferences with Japanese officials on recent incidents, declares solutions may well be expected through peaceful diplomatic channels.

These developments suggest the continued movement of the world toward economic disarmament. They also suggest that the much-feared drift of dictatorships together into a strong Italo-German bloc may be averted. They also suggest that the menacing Far Eastern situation may be resolved. The possible relief from tension foreshadowed by these happenings does not represent journey's end but a stretch of clear road favorable to attacks on the basic causes of war.

Italy apparently is keenly aware that its recent alignment with the democracies in currency devaluation may be interpreted by Germany as a withdrawal from the growing friendliness between the two nations. Observers believe that the Duce is sending Count Ciano to Germany to reassure the Reichsführer that Italy still feels warmly friendly and, perhaps, grateful for timely collaboration.

Electoral Vote—President Stumps Middle West

Responsibility for the continuance or discontinuance of the Administration in office falls heavily upon President Roosevelt. He leaves Washington with a large party, including Mrs. Roosevelt and a full press consignment, for a week of critical speeches upon which may directly hinge his re-election. Administration officials will assume in some part the burden of the campaign, as Secretary of State Hull and Secretary of Labor Perkins did last night in their praise of New Deal trade and labor policies.

The President's trip arches back toward the East once it has reached central portions of the country. In the light of Dr. Francis Townsend's California declaration that he would vote for Governor Landon, it might have been well if the President had extended his trip to the Pacific seaboard.

Governor Landon prepares to leave Topeka for a 2400-mile campaign tour of the Great Lakes states.

Spain—Russia Launches Near-Ultimatum

Europe swiftly mobilizes its statescraft to fend off another crisis, precipitated by Russia's threat to bolt the non-intervention arrange-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Old Spain Crumbling: What of the New?

Only Ashes of Hollow Victory Will Fall To Conqueror in Fratricidal Conflict

Dictatorship Idea Unpopular

Now that Spain's civil strife reaches the climax of one phase of its destructive course, it is timely to assess the fruits that the Spanish people must gather. What condition does the country find itself in after long weeks of wreckage and bloodshed? What trends are developing? What prospects are there of constructive influences, bringing hopes of new political stability?

Some help in answering these questions will be found in the following survey of the situation by a correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, *long resident in Madrid, who concludes with the firm conviction that 95 per cent of Spain's population never wanted civil war, that not 5 per cent would favor a military dictatorship, that not 1 per cent want Communism.*

By R. A. Calvert

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

HENDAYE, France—Gen. Francisco Franco and his forces are gaining ground in the Spanish civil war. The capture of Badajoz, an undeniable feat of arms, closed the Portuguese frontier to the Madrid Government.

The taking of Irun, which closed an important door into France, and of San Sebastian, prepared it for the loss of the whole Atlantic seaboard.

Morocco, the Balearic Isles and the Canary Isles are in the grip of the insurgents.

Those who know Spain declare that only the ashes of a hollow victory can fall to the conquerors, for as the struggle develops it is seen that the greater the need for unity on either side, the more each side appears divided.

Much may happen before victory can be claimed.

Barcelona's Business Is War

Barcelona, highly industrialized center of 1,000,000 people, is already converted into a huge factory for the making of guns, ammunition, airplanes and other war material.

No longer is "business as usual" a Barcelona slogan. Throughout Catalonia today there is no business but War.

While in 30 provinces of Spain church bells clang louder than ever in a symbolic call to the rebels, in 18 others the very church bells are being melted down for war use, and the destruction of Old Spain proceeds to the roar of mighty war forges working for the new Spain.

The four biggest cities, Barcelona, Madrid, Bilbao and Valencia, are draining the wealth of Old Spain and its manpower for the decisive hour.

The aim of the new Madrid Cabinet under Premier Francesco Largo Caballero has been to co-ordinate under one command all the scattered "Leftist" forces, each hitherto striving for local hegemony.

The denial that the first blow was not an attempt

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Wide World

A Nation in Turmoil

Upper—Loyalist Cavalry in Barcelona. Center—War Ruins in Toledo. Lower—Refugees at Hendaye

Green Is Elated At Bright Outlook For Labor Peace

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—A healing of the breach between the American Federation of Labor and unions backing John L. Lewis' Committee for Industrial Organization was seen nearer here today by labor unions as the result of a conference last night between William Green, president of the federation, and David Dubinsky, head of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, and Max Zaritsky, president of the Cap and Millinery Workers' Union.

"I am happy at the prospect of ending the unfortunate internecine strife in the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green said at the conclusion of his talk with Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky, who represent two of the strongest trade unionist organizations in point of membership in the United States.

Lehman Makes Plea

The meeting between Mr. Green, Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky was in connection with the annual convention of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' International Union, at which Gov. Herbert H. Lehman was one of the chief speakers last night. The Governor made an impassioned appeal for amity in labor's ranks, declaring that organized workers should "stand shoulder to shoulder to fight the proponents of reaction and for the further advancement of progress and liberty." It marked his first move in the direction of intervention in the dispute between the American Federation of Labor and the Committee for Industrial Organization.

Strong Pressure Used

Strong pressure is being brought to bear on both sides in the dispute to cause them to adjust their differences. This pressure comes from within labor's ranks and from persons in high places who are friendly to trade unionism and is now being directed chiefly at Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky, who, it is said by persons believed to be informed, were having to meet a die-hard element within the Committee for Industrial Organization that was for carrying the fight to a finish and against any compromise with the conservative element in the American Federation of Labor. Before any effective peace pact can be arranged therefore, it was declared that these bitter-enders in the John L. Lewis camp had to be won over to agree to an amicable settlement or outvoted in the Lewis councils.

Deny Any Disagreement

While this, on the surface, had the appearance of a rift in the Committee for Industrial Organization, friends of Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky denied there was any disagreement. Any settlement of the dispute between the federation and the Lewis committee must provide for the right of the steel workers to organize along the lines laid down by Mr. Lewis and the American Federation of Labor must lend its aid in this, it was added.

The next step toward peace must, therefore, produce a formula that would be satisfactory to both sides,

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Landon Charges New Deal With Juggling Bonus Data; Starts on Lake States Tour

TOPEKA, Kan., Oct. 8 (AP)—Gov. Alfred M. Landon, expressing "renewed confidence" of victory today a few hours before starting a 2400-mile Lake States presidential campaign, asserted a check of New Deal figures would give results "quite different" from those reached by President Roosevelt.

"The time has come for every American voter to get out a pencil and check recently issued New Deal figures," the Republican presidential nominee said in a 500-word statement. "An ordinary knowledge of arithmetic would show the fallacy of the President's recent statement at Pittsburgh that 'over a billion and a half went for the payment of the World War veterans' bonus this year instead of in 1945' and 'that payment is now out of the way and is no longer a future obligation of the government.'

Paid in Bonds, He Says

I would like to ask: If the billion and a half paid in bonus is not a future obligation, what is it? It was largely paid in bonds and some day the Government will have to pay those bonds."

Without mentioning Henry M. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, by name, Governor Landon said "An illustration of the recklessness that has become epidemic in Administration circles is to be seen in certain statements made in Iowa by the President's agricultural spokesman."

The candidate did not detail the statements to which he referred.

Three Major Speeches

Three major speeches and dozens of rear-platform appearances will be made by Governor Landon on his lake states swing, his fourth major campaign tour. Principal addresses will be at Chicago, Oct. 9; Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 12, and Detroit, Oct. 13.

Governor Landon said his Chicago address tomorrow night would be devoted to the federal budget and "government financing in general." The subjects of the Detroit and Cleveland addresses have not been announced formally as yet but aides indicated they would deal with civil service and relief.

Text of Statement

The full text of Governor Landon's statement follows: The time has come for every American voter to get out a pencil and check recently issued New Deal figures. After adding and subtracting he will get results quite different from those reached by the President and his various spokesmen.

An ordinary knowledge of arithmetic, without even the use of a pencil, would show the fallacy of the President's recent statement at Pittsburgh that "over a billion and a half went for the payment of the World War veterans' bonus this year instead of in 1945" and "that payment is now out of the way and is no longer a future obligation of the Government."

Leaving out of consideration the question of the bonus itself, I would like to ask: If the billion and half paid in bonus is not a future obligation, what is it? It was largely paid in bonds and some day the Government will have to pay those bonds.

Calls Aides Reckless

With the President himself being so careless with facts and figures it is not surprising that his cabinet members likewise are getting reckless.

An illustration of the recklessness that has become epidemic in Administration circles is to be seen in certain statements made in Iowa by the President's agricultural spokesman. In making these statements he has totally ignored provisions of the Republican farm program which effectively safeguard the farm and the farm family.

This same agricultural spokesman is well known to the farmers of the Middle West for his prediction in August, 1935, that abandonment of the AAA would mean a return of "the unbearable situation of 1932 and 1933."

Every farmer knows what has happened since the Supreme Court invalidated the AAA, even though the President himself predicted 36-cent wheat and five-cent cotton. Ever since the Supreme Court's decision the trend of prices of wheat, corn, hogs and cotton has been definitely upward except recently in the case of corn. This upturn, of course, was in part due to the drought, which the New Deal minimizes except as a political issue and when needed as an excuse for the taking of non-political trips.

With respect to corn, a look at

(Continued on Page 7, Column 5)

Fascists Demand Surrender Of Spain's Capital

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BURGOS, Spain, Oct. 8—Fascist insurgents, pressing their drive to within striking distance of Madrid, demanded today the immediate surrender of the Spanish capital.

The Fascist ultimatum, served on the Government as the insurgent high command announced capture of town after town almost in the environs of the capital, threatened destruction of Madrid by bombardment from land and air unless surrender were offered.

At the same time, an air fleet showered the city with circulars calling on the populace to show allegiance to the Fascist Provisional Government, asserting that further resistance was useless.

Four columns of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's 150,000 men on the south and west fronts rolled back the government defense line.

In the immediate Toledo sector a long-awaited assault was launched on Aranjuez, Madrid's foodway to the Mediterranean. A rapidly advancing column pushed to within six miles of the railway, highroad and river junction, 30 miles south of the capital.

Southwest of Madrid, insurgents took the towns of Escalona and Almorox on the Maqueda-San Martin de Valdeiglesias highway.

Leaving "mop-up" squads to consolidate their positions, the Fascist column sped northward on the highway for a projected meeting with the southern wing of Gen. Emilo Mola's Guadarrama army at San Martin.

Basques elect first President: Page 4.

Hull Denies Trade Treaties Undermine U. S. Farm Market

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—Secretary of State Hull contended today that criticism of administration reciprocal trade treaties setting forth that the agreements cost American farmers their foreign markets was an "atrocious falsehood."

He asserted last night, in a municipal auditorium address, heralded as his reply to Governor Landon's recent attacks upon the treaties from the same platform, that "our critics offer nothing but a return to Smoot-Hawleyism that will inevitably destroy the gains so far attained."

Mr. Hull said in part:

The outstanding question before the world today is peace. The present Administration is dedicated to a program of constructive effort for peace. It has followed in all its dealings with other peoples, the good neighbor policy. It is not my purpose to discuss this evening all the constructive efforts made during the past three and a half years to make the good neighbor policy effective for peace. I shall stress one phase only of that policy which I feel is basic—the economic or trade phase.

The trade agreements program is an instrument for the furthering not only of prosperity but also of peace. The 14 trade agreements that have been made are not only trade building achievements. They are in every true sense "treaties of commercial peace." These 14 agreements and those that are to follow are designed not alone to re-establish the flow of mutually profitable trade between the United States and the rest of the world and to restore full and stable prosperity for our nation by reopening adequate foreign markets for our vital surplus-producing branches of agriculture, mining, and manufacturing industry. They are also a means of exerting our influence for the re-establishment throughout the world of flourishing trade, based upon equal treatment for all, upon fair-dealing and friendly libegality in international commercial relations. These agreements are "treaties of commercial peace" both in the sense that they provide for non-discriminatory treatment of commerce and in the sense that they promote economic disarmament.

They are a solvent for economic distress, which breeds war. Economic distress opens the way for

(Continued on Page 16, Column 1)

Soviet Protest On Spain Issue Arouses British

Moscow to Act Unless Fascists End Aid to Spanish Rebels

Labor Stirred

Leaders Reported in Hurried Consultations at London to Avert Crisis

LONDON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Britain's Foreign Secretary, Mr. Anthony Eden, suddenly broke off a Monte Carlo holiday today and turned back toward London to take charge of the Foreign Office in the grave atmosphere created by a Soviet ultimatum threatening Spanish intervention.

Mr. Eden, en route home, will confer in Paris tomorrow with Premier Léon Blum of France concerning Anglo-British action in the new crisis.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 8—In a published note to the states composing the London Non-Intervention Committee, the Soviet Government asks for appointment of an international committee of inquiry to investigate on the spot allegations of supplying arms to rival forces in Spain, The Christian Science Monitor learns.

The note, which only reached London Oct. 6—that is the day before the note which is published today—further proposes that after the investigation is completed, observers should be left in Spain to report any subsequent infractions of the non-intervention agreement.

Perturbing to Whitehall

The Russian proposal has caused some perturbation in Whitehall as tending to bring about an early breakdown of the non-intervention bloc. Under this plan it would be difficult for Portugal and Italy in particular to accept the Russian proposal. At the same time the terms of Russia's later (published) note are so strong that it would be equally difficult for the Soviets to climb down and wink at the non-intervention agreement being used "as a screen masking military aid to the insurgents against the lawful Spanish Government by certain parties to the agreement."

Labor Is Uneasy

Meanwhile British labor is undoubtedly getting restive. Even a minority of influential members of the Government are known to hold the view that the non-intervention agreement was a mistake.

On the other hand, considerable sympathy also exists at Whitehall for the rebels.

With the object of placing before the Government the mass of evidence of alleged assistance given to the rebels by Germany, Italy and Portugal, Major Clement R. Attlee and Mr. Arthur Greenwood, leader and Secretary of the Labor party, respectively, came posthaste from the Labor conference at Edinburgh and saw Mr. Neville Chamberlain as acting head of the British Government, today. It is understood that Mr. Chamberlain was non-committal, it being considered that the non-intervention committee itself, which meets tomorrow, is the proper body to deal with the allegations.

While Labor is indignant at the help being given to the rebels, the non-intervention policy voted by the Edinburgh Conference on Monday still stands.

Loyalists Also Aided

It is pointed out, moreover, that there is also first-hand evidence of individual sympathizers having aided the Spanish Government. There are known to be several British airmen in the loyalist ranks. Furthermore, Alderman William Dobbie, Labor member of Parliament for Rotherham, giving evidence before the unofficial committee of investigation here into fascist aid for the rebels, admitted having helped serve a loyalist machine gun during his recent visit to Toledo.

Though it is clear from such instances that intervention is not confined to one side, it is also true that help to Madrid comes sporadically from individuals, whereas allegations of help for the rebels are directed against the Government.

Cites Violations

The Soviet statement, issued from Moscow yesterday, cites a list of alleged violations given to Geneva by Julio Alvarez del Vayo, Spanish Foreign Minister.

Señor de Ausa, Deputy Speaker of Cortes, and Isabel de Palencia, Spanish woman writer, gave further details to the Labor Conference at Edinburgh, on the strength of which Labor leaders made their appeal to the Government to take action.

The normal procedure in the non-intervention committee to which the documents have been handed is to invite comments from the implicated governments, which may involve several weeks' delay before anything further happens. As tempers are once more getting dangerously frayed, it is asked whether some method of international control of cargoes cannot be organized. This, however, is held to involve a complicated system of inspection which it would be difficult to improvise.

Text of Moscow's warning: Page 4.

Jones Appointed District Judge In Virgin Isles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—George P. Jones, former special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States, has been appointed U. S. District Judge for the Virgin Islands.

The post to which Mr. Jones has been assigned is the one around which a controversy raged a year ago when Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, charged its former occupant, Judge T. Webber Wilson, of Mississippi, with "bringing American justice into disrepute."

Shortly thereafter, when Judge Wilson was transferred to the Board of Parole of the Department of Justice, President Roosevelt insisted that the change did not in any way reflect upon his honesty or integrity.

Under the new Virgin Islands Act, the right of judicial appointment is taken out of the hands of the Attorney General and given to the President, in order to prevent future clashes between the executive and the judiciary in the islands.

Judge Jones is a native of Minnesota. He has served terms as county attorney for two counties in Minnesota, one in North Dakota, and one in Montana. From 1918 to 1921, he was district judge for the state of Montana. Recently he has served as special assistant to the Attorney General of Minnesota as well as special assistant to the Attorney General of the United States. He is a member of the Minnesota State Bar Association.

Judge Jones's immediate predecessor on the Virgin Islands bench was Albert Levitt of Connecticut.

Promoted

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George P. Jones
Former Special Assistant to Attorney General, Now Judge in Virgin Islands

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New Ambassador Reaches U. S. To Represent Spain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—The disorganized Spanish embassy has a new Ambassador today, after its staff was scattered by resignations of most of the career diplomats who felt they no longer could serve the Madrid Government. The new Ambassador is one of Spain's leading intellectuals and lawyers, Fernando de los Rios, and with Señora de los Rios is arriving in Washington today.

"I am here," the new ambassador declared in New York, "as the representative of the legal Government of Spain, that at this tragic moment is struggling for the democratic idea against the new forms of tyranny. This is not new for us. We have struggled for liberty, and the word liberal was discovered and created for Spain. The destiny of Spain is struggle for the incarnation of the liberal idea."

Ambassador de los Rios has been Madrid's delegate to the League of Nations prior to coming to the United States. But he is an old visitor to the United States, having lectured on Spanish culture at Columbia University.

He has visited the United States on four different occasions, and his published works are familiar to all students of Spanish affairs.

Thomas-Borah Debate Off

BILLINGS, Mont., Oct. 8 (AP)—A proposed debate between Norman Thomas, Socialist candidate for President, and Senator William E. Borah (R) of Idaho on the general subject of monopolies and the United States Constitution has been definitely canceled.

Old Spain Crumbling: What Next?

(Continued from Page 1)

at a military "pronunciamiento" cannot be substantiated. Without the army generals there would have been no civil war.

Smarting under provocation by the mob, harassed by dismissals, transfers and slights of all kinds, army officers had long concluded that redress was only obtainable by force and that force alone could prevent the army from becoming a tool of communism.

When Manuel Azaña in 1932 requested some 14,000 officers to retire on full pay, he laid the seeds of revolt. When he recently deprived thousands of this pay, alleging that the officers were plotting to establish a Fascist regime, the revolt became inevitable. The signal for actual revolt was the murder by the police of Calvo Sotelo.

Franco Is Astute Leader

General Franco is more than a mere military commander. He knows how to convert to his advantage the domestic weaknesses of his foe. By going slow and making no military errors, he provides the ill-assorted group of republican democrats, Socialists, Communists, anarchists of the Government's supporters with plenty of opportunities for quarreling.

In this lack of cohesion, perhaps, lies a possible hope of a compromise between the two sides. As long as both retain the confidence given by strength, a truce is unlikely.

Spanish fanatics among Loyalists no less than Fascists have a habit of proclaiming that the future of mankind is being decided on the Spanish battleground. This may explain why Spanish officers calmly face emergencies before which the most hardened soldiers have been known to break down, namely the threat to their wives and children.

I have spoken to officers at the Navarre front on this subject. "Would not the threat to slaughter your families in Madrid stay the advance on the capital?" I have asked. But invariably the reply has revealed a grim determination not to allow the "smaller" to interfere with the "greater."

Few Real Marxists or Fascists

Fortunately, genuine Fascists and Marxists are relatively few in number in Spain.

Their respective doctrines are not seriously discussed except by the intelligentsia. It is not reason but feeling which rules Spain—a country which, according to Salvador Madariaga, is the home of the emotive type as against the French, the reasoning type.

Far back in Iberian history, when East and West came into conflict on Spanish soil, the roots of fear and distrust were laid. Association with the Moors, the attitude toward the Jews, the Inquisition, the conquest of the New World, the Carlist Wars and many other lurid chapters are visible in the present fruits—a warning to Europe not to allow feelings to become divorced from reason.

Fascism and liberalism would be mere names, without meaning, to most Spaniards could they forget their feelings of domestic resentment. People who know Spain well deny that the present conflict derives its source and bitterness from interest in wider world movements. It is indeed a purely domestic affair, and the danger to the world lies in the attempt to press the conflicting forces into alien service.

As Spaniards are not masters of their feelings, they are likely to become more and more the tools of foreign plotters.

Likewise General Franco and his leading supporters, despairing perhaps of obtaining a victory unaided, have been only too eager to lean on foreign support for increased strength. His recent message of thanks to Germany for her sympathy is an open overture born of a secret understanding, but not one for which the majority of his supporters will ultimately approve.

It is well known, however, that both sides, Fascists and liberals, declare they would rather involve the whole world in disaster than concede anything to the foe. "It would be better that the world perish than that it prosper under the banner of my enemy!"

Roman Catholic Issue

It is this very attitude, adopted as it has always been by the Roman Catholic Church in Spain, which dynamized the mainspring of the Revolution. The present conflict, is, in some respects, another chapter in the history of a nation's struggle to free itself from Rome.

Having allied themselves with bolsheviks and anarchists, it is no secret that the workers would have struck their own blow in August had not the Spanish generals forestalled them.

When Premier Azaña affirmed in 1932 that Spain had ceased to be Roman Catholic, he spoke only a half-truth. It is true that one-half of Spain had become profoundly anti-Catholic. But the other half, not excepting a section of the working classes, had become acutely Roman Catholic under the stimulus of righteous indignation.

The life of the Spanish village and indeed of the town resident belonging to the last generation is still much under the sway of the church. But the mob, learning new catch phrases against religion from Lenin gazed indifferently on the destruction of hundreds of churches in 1931.

Indifference Concerns Conservatives

The circumstance which set ablaze the indignation of the Spanish conservative classes was the indifference of the authorities themselves in face of such excesses.

The trail of arson recommenced early this year after the general elections had removed from power a government with conservative tendencies. In four months 160 churches were totally destroyed and 251 partly damaged. Not robbery but hatred of the Roman Catholic Church was the motive.

Bolshevik agitators have been quick to seize opportunities neglected by those who should have made it a duty to raise the status of the peasant.

Half of Spain lives on the land. Thousands of villages have no roads, no water supply. Some 50 per cent of the population is illiterate. Cave dwellings are common. Millions have always worked from dawn to sunset during the season for a sum barely sufficient to cover the cost of their food, their children growing up to work in the same poverty.

Illiteracy Widespread

Such men and women live an isolated existence, cut off from the outside world. Most of these people, now involved in the terrors of civil war for ideals of which they know nothing, have never cast their thoughts beyond the boundaries of their village.

Some had never seen an automobile until the rebels forced them to enlist. Germany, Russia, England—these are concepts which mean nothing to them. When telling such a man that I was English, he said "Ah yes, but what is the country of your birth?" "England," I replied. "Where is England?" he queried. I hesitated. "Somewhere near France," I replied. He seemed puzzled and confessed that he had always thought Gibraltar was in England.

American refugees have frequently noticed how "officials"—men with red armbands—examine passports upside down.

Peasants Often Easy Prey

Vast tracts of land held by rich owners have for centuries been cultivated by the peasant classes in whose welfare none of the aristocracy has taken an interest in any way corresponding to the profits they, as absentee landlords, were deriving from their labor. That agitators, willing to promise the peasants the full fruits of their toil as landowners themselves, should have exploited so obvious an opportunity for the proclamation of a Soviet regime is by no means surprising.

Theoretically, the Republic has been generous in its land reform schemes. But having dispossessed the big landowners of their estates, it has done little to enable the peasants to cultivate the land by lending them money or supplying them with implements to till the soil. In despair, peasants voted for a conservative government only to find that it undid the work of the reformers, started giving back the land to its original owners and reduced wages to their original starvation level. To make matters worse, rain fell in torrents on the fields this spring, ruining the crops.

A French employer of labor in northwest Spain informed me that he knew of a factory up-country to which peasants had turned for work where last year's rate of pay had been reduced in January by 10 per cent. The men had been earning one peseta a day—14 cents.

The industrial worker has not had many serious grievances to lay to the score of his master under the Republic. Rather has he himself been guilty of provocative strikes, murderous assaults and other methods by which he hoped to impose the will of his class. Industrialists and business men, to whose persecution by the workers the Azana government seemed to give willing approval, had reached such a pitch of despair in July last that the news of the rising came as a welcome relief.

No Care for Workers

If grandee bankers, millionaire factory owners and parasitic aristocrats had cast their eyes around, they might have noticed in other countries how much had been done for the workers' welfare by private enterprise. In Spain the worker has had to look after himself. There are no hospitals or other institutions worth mentioning built by and deriving their revenue from private persons. The world of the employer and that of the workers in Spain have had no points of contact except mutual exploitation.

Class hatred seemed not to exist in Spain before the advent of the Republic in 1931. Yet it must have been deeply latent and waiting expression.

Today in many parts of Spain to wear a collar and tie or for a woman to wear a hat may be inviting a bullet.

Salute of the Clenched Fist

It is, however, the menacing salute of the clenched fist introduced by the Communists which has rendered plainly visible this class hatred.

For the first time the women of the popular classes have had an opportunity to teach their children some gesture which was not the sign of the cross. They are now teaching them this sign of class difference.

That the subjective influence of this sign and its implication cannot be beneficial is apparent from the way it is being used. Lorry-loads of children, many only just able to toddle, are taken about and taught the new salute. Passers-by must return the salute on pain of reprisals.

All this reminds one of the artificial hate propaganda which was carried on in some countries during the European war, and the results of which are now a part of history.

Literature in Doldrums

If literary production is any indication of the mental activity of a nation, then it must be confessed that something most unfortunate has been taking possession of the mind of Spain of late years. Although only one Spanish literary creation—"Don Quixote"—is popularly known outside the land of his birth, the literature of the years following the discovery of the New World was rich in productions of the highest order in every department.

That Augustin age has long since finished and even far less conspicuous figures of last century have found no successors. Things have gone from bad to worse with the writer's art, and nowadays the bookshops have little to show except reprints of the old classics, modern novels of the shallowest and even most pornographic types, or else translations into Spanish of the works of foreign authors. This bankruptcy of literary production is significant and is only partly explained by the high proportion of illiteracy among the population and the general poverty of the people.

Few Want Communism

Communism to most Spaniards means the fulfillment of all that the agitator promised would come with the establishment of the Republic. The very word "republica" is indeed the time-honored expression used to describe a state in which everybody does as he likes. Politically to the ignorant workers it means a state in which the wealth of the rich is divided among the poor. As a practical solution of the nation's social problems, probably not 1 per cent of the population would register its vote in favor of communism in Spain.

Spain definitely bade good-by to one-man dictatorships when she dismissed Gen. Primo de Rivera with ignominy. Probably not 5 per cent of the population would favor a military dictatorship today. Indeed, perhaps not 1 per cent has any but the haziest notion what fascism means.

An honest plebiscite would probably show that 95 per cent of the population never wanted the civil war, and that it would welcome any compromise by which peace and order could be established.

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Labor Board to Hear Remington Rand Strikers

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—Daniel B. Shortal, attorney for the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board, said Tuesday Remington Rand had been denied a stay to block the labor board hearing of strikers' charges against the company.

He said the company asked yesterday in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in New York for the stay, "pending determination by the same court of the company's appeal from a federal district court refusal to grant an injunction to stop the hearing." He added the motion for the stay "was denied from the bench."

He said, "This means we are freed from all restraining orders and the date for the hearing likely will be set tomorrow. It probably will open here, then move to the other cities where there are Remington Rand strikes."

Strikers accuse the company of unfair labor practices. Workers struck in Tonawanda, Ilion and Syracuse, N. Y., Middletown, Conn., and Norwood, Ohio.

Horizons of Nebraska Culture Pushed Back Some 30,000 Years

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 8 (AP)—Black layers of soil in Nebraska's badlands, Dr. Erwin H. Barbour, Professor of Paleontology at the University of Nebraska, said today, have yielded evidence pointing toward the existence of American civilizations 15,000 to 30,000 years ago.

From holes dug in cuts and canyons, a museum field party brought forth examples of handicraft of an ancient civilization and the remains of 40 kinds of animals.

These finds and the soil strata in which they were uncovered led Dr. Barbour to express the opinion that far western Nebraska may be "the cradle of ancient civilizations in North America."

Five Cultural Horizons

The field party's diggings, made under the direction of C. Bertrand Schultz near Crawford, Harrison and Broadwater, revealed at least five and probably six cultural horizons providing evidence of animal and human life, Dr. Barbour said. They strengthened the conclusion, he added, that the Crawford and Harrison finds are "among the most scientifically valuable sites anywhere in the country."

From a stratum which often dipped 25 feet below the surface, the field party took finely fashioned pieces of flint, technically known as "Yuma Points." Conservative natural scientists, Dr. Barbour said, "agree that Yuma Men lived at least 13,000 years ago, while others maintain their existence dates back considerably farther.

Chipped Flints

"Of the many levels so advantageously exposed by the forces of nature, the most recent is the Siouxan, in which was found an abundance of chipped flints and pottery. Many artifacts also were revealed in the fourth stratum, or the principal hearth stratum. The fourth level revealed evidences of fireplaces. In the Yuma layer there seemed to be indications of ashy material, suggesting the use of hearths by these ancient people."

A wide variety of animal bones was uncovered in virtually all of the horizons.

Dr. Barbour said he believes the Western fossil fields are among the most prized in North America for three reasons:

Nature Comes to Aid

First, nature has come to the rescue of the paleontologist and has exposed the several layers of culturál horizons.

"Second, these sites furnish scientists with the unusual opportunity of finding out what time in the history of the world certain animals, whose bones are associated with man-made implements, became extinct.

"Third, the fine exposures of terraces, the varved clays, and the many soil zones give the scientist his first real chance of dating these various deposits."

Mr. Schultz said there may be another cultural horizon, still undiscovered, between the Siouxan and the principal hearth strata, and added: "Should further field work next summer reveal an even earlier race of men than the Yuma people, human life in this region will be pushed farther back than it was ever dreamed of before."

The museum party was assisted in its recent work by 12 men from the National Park Service.

Oklahoma Needs $10,000,000

State budget officers say Oklahoma needs $10,000,000 for a building program for state institutions.

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Commissioners Meet to Fix Peru and Ecuador Boundary

Weekly Latin-American Article

By Monitor Correspondent of Latin-American News

The last of the present Latin-American great boundary disputes is ready for arbitration. Commissions from Ecuador and Peru have arrived at Washington, have been received at the White House, and are now prepared to gather around a table for a session that may last until late in the year.

The means for assembling a tribunal to adjudicate a dispute involving some 50,000 to 100,000 square miles of territory is found in what is known as the Ponce-Castro Oyanguren protocol of 1924, and which provides that "the two governments of Peru and Ecuador, with the previous consent of the United States, shall send delegations to Washington for an amicable discussion."

Presidential Opinion

Some few months ago President Roosevelt signified his willingness to receive the delegations on behalf of the United States, and further signified his willingness to render an arbitral opinion, should the delegates fail to reach a decision. This arbitral action on the part of the President is made possible in the protocol of 1924. Some students of Inter-American relations question the wisdom of President Roosevelt taking such a responsibility to himself, for it is suggested that he has little to gain by possibly offending one or the other Latin-American republics.

The arrival of the Peruvian-Ecuadorean delegates has attracted the attention of European powers as well as Latin-American governments. Latin America is looming more and more important to Europe, especially as a market for disposal of manufactured articles. The United States is looming more and more important to Latin America as the southern republics go about rearranging commercial treaties and seeking new funds for business expansion. President Roosevelt's decision, should a decision be required, might readily have much to do with an international reaction toward what is sometimes termed "American justice."

Original Crown Lands

The Peruvian-Ecuadorean territorial dispute has for a beginning a long line of arguments running since the early eighteen hundreds, when both nations became independent of Spanish rule. Controversial points have included the question of territorial rights through historic title and actual possession. The rightful ownership to many large tracts of land in Latin America comes down from the Spanish Crown; for druing the early days, when the southern continent was being explored by venturesome Spaniards, the Crown parceled out lands which had been neither surveyed nor marked off.

The area over which Peru and Ecuador are at loggerheads is said to be about the size of New Mexico or somewhat twice the size of Michigan. It contains jungles and tablelands, and its wealth can only be estimated. However, to Peru the territory means new lands, increasing its possessions and its income. To Ecuador it means the retention of land comprising about two thirds of the present republic, the loss of which would make Ecuador a nation occupying a narrow strip of land between the Andes mountains and the Pacific ocean.

Too much praise is impossible for the calm, deliberate manner in which Peru and Ecuador have agreed to adjust peacefully, a dispute which might easily have led to war. Time has not erased the memory of the disastrous war recently ended between Bolivia and Paraguay, a conflict which cost the lives of thousands of men in the Gran Chaco area claimed by both countries. Disputed titles handed down from the Spanish Crown fanned public opinions in each nation. Latin-American nations and the United States helped to bring the war to a close; but the two republics' claims to the territory have not been settled.

Some persons may ask, Could the United States have arbitrated the Bolivian-Paraguayan war had it acted as the sole judge? The answer is, probably not. At least probably not unless it had been called in before the war got under way. Washington during recent years has been loath to interfere with the affairs of Latin-American republics. True, it has set in on boundary disagreements, but it has not done so until the southern republics had looked to the north probably as a last resort to avert war. Bolivia and Paraguay failed to do this. Have Ecuador and Peru profited by the Gran Chaco fiasco?

To declare that Peru and Ecuador saw the possibility of war if the present boundary dispute was not promptly settled, would not be a wholly fair statement. Twelve years have passed since the protocol of 1924, and an armed conflict has been successfully avoided. That there was danger of its immediate outbreak does not appear on the surface. Give credit, therefore, to the governments of both nations for their apparent determination to settle for all times by peaceful means an argument possible of adjustment without war.

The Peruvian and Ecuadorean sides of the dispute will follow in later articles.

G. H. C.

Aid to Be Asked For Christians Who Fled Reich

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Appealing for assistance to Christian refugees from Germany, 61 Protestant churchmen seek funds with which to establish victims of religious or political persecution in countries where they might become self-supporting. A minimum of $400,000 will be solicited to assist 14,000 Christian exiles, according to a letter sent American clergymen.

The decision to appeal for funds was reached Tuesday at a meeting in Riverside church under auspices of the American Christian Committee for German Refugees. The Rev. Harry Emerson Fosdick, pastor of Riverside church, presided.

Speakers emphasized that in the United States there existed a general misapprehension that German refugees were of the Jewish faith alone, with the result that only a small amount of assistance has been available for Christian exiles.

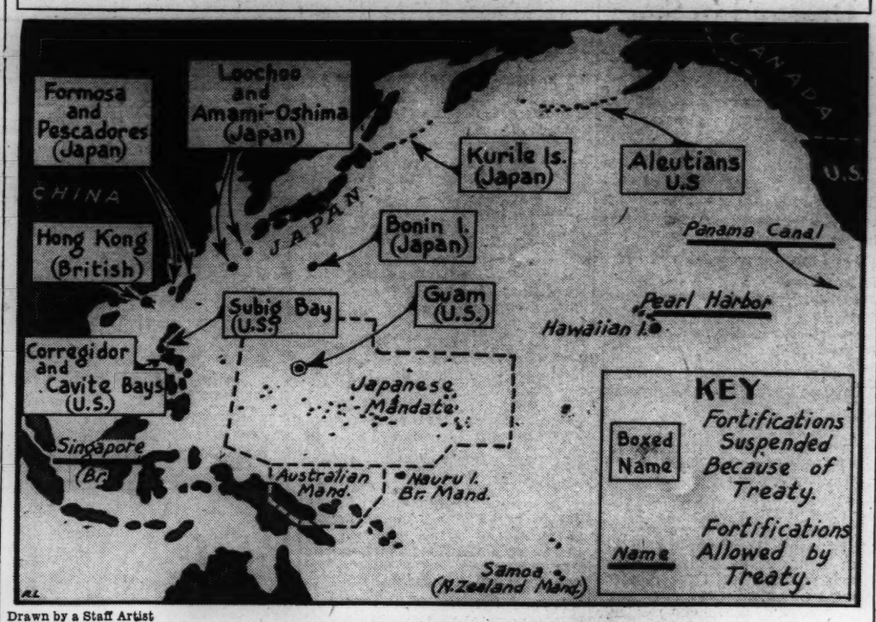
"As Christian clergymen and laymen, devoted to ideals of freedom of religious worship, of speech, press and assembly," said a resolution adopted at the conference, "we have been appalled by revelations made by men who have personally visited Germany and by individuals who are thoroughly familiar with the tragic conditions in which several thousand heroic Christian refugees from Germany have been placed through no fault of their own.

"We note with profound gratitude that relief has in many instances been extended to Christian refugees by Jewish organizations, despite their crushing responsibilities for refugees of their own faith.

"We hereby record our sense of the imminence and urgency of the situation in which the Christian refugees from Germany find themselves and of the obligation of Christian churches in the United States to extend to them their intelligent sympathy and to come to their relief, and express the belief that every effort should be put forth to disseminate as widely as possible the facts as to the deplorable plight of our suffering brethren.

Appearing before the conference were Dr. James G. McDonald, formerly high commissioner for German refugees, appointed by the League of Nations; Prof. Paul Tillich, a Christian exile from Germany now teaching at Union Theological Seminary; Dr. Henry Smith Leiper, executive secretary of the Universal Christian Council for Life and Work, and Prof. John Whyte, secretary of the Emergency Committee in Aid of Displaced German Scholars.

To Fortify or Not to Fortify in the Pacific



Drawn by a Staff Artist

Strategic Points Affected by Britain's Move to Extend Naval Pact

Article 19 of the Treaty Signed at Washington in 1922 Between the United States, Great Britain and Japan Prohibits Further Fortifications in the Pacific Area. The Pact Expires Dec. 31. If It Is Not Renewed, a Rearmament Race Is Threatened. The Map Shows the Places Controlled by the Three Naval Powers, With Boxes and Underlines Indicating Fortifications and Those Allowed Under the Treaty

U. S. Seeks Japan's Intentions Before Accepting Naval Truce

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—While in the abstract the United States looks with favor on any attempt to avoid a race in Pacific fortifications, nevertheless the threat of some such construction has for years been one of this country's chief bargaining points in its relations with Japan.

For this reason State Department and naval officials are witholding judgment on the merits of Britain's latest proposal to renew the non-fortification clauses of the Washington Naval Treaty with a feeling that unless the subject is broadened in its scope it may not necessarily be to the immediate advantage of the United States to agree.

Japan's Assurances Needed

The United States originally agreed to refrain from any new fortification of its possessions in the far Pacific in return for Japan's agreement to respect the open-door policy toward China embodied in the nine-power pact. Subsequently Japan has violated the fundamentals of non-interference in China embodied in that pact.

It is generally felt here that this action on Japan's part relieved the United States of inhibitions against its rights to fortify, and there is a disposition now to feel that this right should not again be waived unless Japan will not only offer, but provide some assurance of sincerity in the offer, valuable compensations.

Affected by Philippines

It is of course an obvious fact known to all parties interested that fixed land fortifications no longer have the military value which they did back in 1922 when the status quo agreement was signed. Further, the granting of independence to the Philippines tends to reduce both the likelihood and the desirability of large American expenditures for fortifications in that area.

In other words the right to fortify American possessions in the Far East has less bargaining value now than it did when that right was first waived. On the bargain counter of diplomacy its price has gone down, and Japan could not be expected to offer as much for it now as it did 14 years ago.

Cautious Policy Indicated

Nevertheless it does have value and officials here want to find out what advantages might be envisioned for the United States in the British plan before committing themselves to abandoning their bargaining point. In fact there is a disposition here to want to make very sure the United States is not being maneuvered into a sacrifice.

It would be an entirely different thing should the subject of fortifications be used for a re-examination of the entire Pacific settlement including relative naval strength and air bases as well as fortifications and naval bases. It is recognized that substantial progress toward removing potential causes of friction might be achieved through some such general discussion.

Aviation Lowers Value of Bases

But there is as yet no indication here that anything more is contemplated than the mere extension of the status quo agreement. And such a move would involve what is looked upon here as a concession by this Government unaccompanied by adequate compensation.

The development of military and naval aviation is believed in military circles here to have affected the value of fixed naval bases and land fortifications of the type contemplated for the Philippines and Guam at the time of the Washington naval treaty.

Partly for this reason and partly in preparation for the abandonment of the Philippines the American navy has been preparing a new type of strategy which would to some extent free it from reliance on advanced land bases.

Use of Hawaiian Islands

This strategy contemplates the use of the Hawaiian Islands as the most advanced permanent base to be used in the Pacific in the event of war with Japan. Developments beyond that point would be serviced from movable bases in the form of floating dry docks for emergency repair work and an organization of supply which could take over a small island and use it temporarily both as naval depot and air base wherever and whenever convenient—and abandon it just as quickly.

This is the reason the Philippines and Guam no longer have the bargaining power they once did in dealings with Japan. But it is a different matter with the Aleutian Islands. The navy has been extremely interested in the prospect of developing a base there which would cover the right flank of any naval operations in the northern Pacific.

A Strategic Location

Much strategy is predicated on the development of such a base and the navy has been looking forward to the expiration of the status quo agreement expecting to experiment with the possibilities.

So important is this deemed that it is open to question whether this Government would agree to renewal of the status quo agreement unless the Aleutians are exempted from its terms. And if the Aleutians are exempted Japan would offer little in return.

Therefore the question is raised by observers here whether the proposed extension would have much real value unless it were broadened to remove all the points of friction which are believed here to make necessary such projects as new naval and air bases along the Aleutian islands.

Library Is Opened As Civic Center Unit In Rochester, N. Y.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Oct. 8—Standing upon massive granite stilts over the Genesee River and an old mill race, the new Rochester Central Library, erected at a cost of $1,000,000 as the gift of the late Morton W. Rundel, stands completed here today as the first unit in a proposed civic center.

The Library building was opened on Oct. 5 as the new home for 500,000 volumes. Included among its collection are the Reynolds Free Library and the library of the Rochester Historical society.

The building, of white granite in modified Renaissance style, contains reading and reference rooms, an art gallery an auditorium and a separate department for parents seeking proper reading material for children.

Engineers turned the course of the mill race beneath the library so that it cascades over a series of several small waterfalls upon emerging from the building. Rapid transit trolley cars, which run in the prism of the abandoned Erie Canal, traverse the basement.

Alabama Grows Twin Turnip

A twin turnip—two perfectly formed turnips joined—was grown by B. H. Camp of Albertville, Ala.

Civil Service Rules Wander Into Some Strange By-Paths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—When the calf-herdsman, tree-trimmer, and baseball umpire are required to take the civil service examination in some places to land a job, it appears that civil service is reaching into unsuspected paths. In fact, the movement to improve the government personnel has never in the last 50 years had so many friends working for it nor so much public interest aroused, it is asserted at the headquarters here of the Civil Service Assembly for the United States and Canada.

The particular attention that reform in government is receiving this fall is attributed to several causes—the merit system in government as one of the special objectives of the National League of Women Voters, the campaign of the Civil Service Reform League, the mention of it in the platforms of both major political parties, and the public opinion aroused by the avalanche of magazine and newspaper articles appearing in the public press.

One of the most recent developments is the co-operation begun between civil service and industry. It seems that each has discovered that the other had worked out certain techniques not yet included in its own program of improvement. Now the two are beginning to compare notes and borrow from each other the more fruitful and advanced ideas, it is learned at the Civil Service Assembly here.

To go back to the calf-hardsman and other oddities of occupation which are found in civil service, it is discovered through a survey recently completed that examinations for almost every trade and calling are available in one or another jurisdiction. The Civil Service Assembly of the United States and Canada made a list recently of some of the odd jobs in government that are open only to persons who can make high marks on civil service examinations.

They found that the position of calf-herdsman in Milwaukee, Wis., can be filled after the applicant has passed the civil-service test showing that he understands the proper feeding and care of pure-bred calves. In Canada, the position of assistant carilloneur is filled only after the person is qualified to assist in playing the huge bells of the Parliament Building, as shown by his passing a civil-service examination.

In Los Angeles kennelmen at the dog pound are under civil service. So are California state tree-trimmers. Among Cincinnati's civil service jobs are those of horse shoer, bath attendant, bed maker, dishwasher, bus boy, and baseball umpire. New Jersey has employed through civil service a jiu jitsu instructor, an historian, and a mechanical dentist. Portland, Ore., a nuisance inspector, a caddy master for the municipal golf course, and a curator of rose gardens. St. Louis, a leak inspector, and St. Paul, a soda fountain man.

Price Curb Linked To U. S. Prosperity

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dr. Harold G. Moulton of Washington, D. C., president of the Brookings Institution, yesterday said the nation can lay "the foundations for a more enduring prosperity than we have ever had in the past."

Such attainment was possible, the economist asserted at a luncheon of the Chicago Association of Commerce, "if, as the present recovery movement broadens, we can, first, hold in check the natural tendency to advance prices at such a time; and, second, make further price reductions just as fast as increasing technological improvements now under way make such reductions possible.

"One of the most encouraging features of the present recovery movement," he stated, "has been its failure thus far to generate a period of rapidly advancing prices. The purchasing power of the industrial working population has been expanding at least in proportion to the recovery of production."

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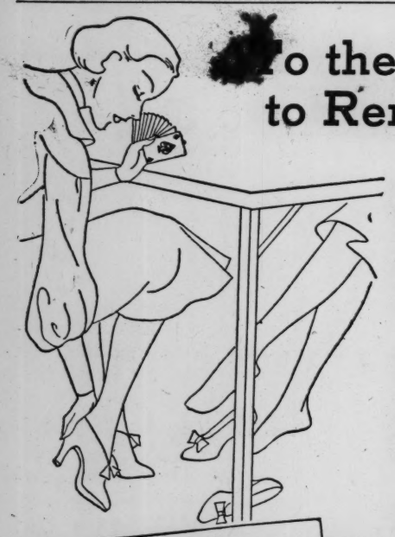

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Newark, N. J.—Wm. Storch, 421 Springfield Ave.
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New Haven, Conn.—Lund's Inc., 845 Chapel St.
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Paterson, N. J.—Malools, 84 Broadway
Perth Amboy, N. J.—Slobodien's, 143 Smith St.
Philadelphia, Pa.—The Freeman Co., 1020 Chestnut St. and 3628 Germantown Ave.
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Providence, R. I.—Sterling Shoe Store, 220 Weybosset St.
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Basques Elect First President Under Madrid Autonomy Grant

MADRID, Oct. 8 (AP)—The first President of the Provincial Government of the northern Basque Province was elected and the first Basque cabinet was named following promulgation of the Basque autonomy statute in the official Gazette.

The noted Basque Natiinalist, José Antonio de Aguirre y Lecube, was elected President with 291,471 votes, while the vote polled by Ramon de Madariaga, his opponent, was not disclosed.

Señor de Aguierre took the oath of office under the historic tree of Guernica, declaring that use of the Basque language would be established.

He assured workers that they would control all syndicalist enterprises, with protection guaranteed for the small manufacturer and business man.

Leftists in Cabinet

The new cabinet, composed mostly of Basque Nationalists, included one Communist and three Socialists.

Meanwhile Socialist militiamen dug in today on the Navalperal and Valmojado fronts under a heavy battering from insurgent battalions driving toward Madrid.

Government forces held commanding positions along their new front 25 miles southwest of the city in the rolling countryside that formed a no-man's-land between Valmojado and Santa Cruz del Retamar on the Maqueda highway.

To the east, on the Toledo highway at Olias del Rey, theater of fierce fighting for the past week, the Government still held its positions, federal commanders said.

Cabinet Meeting

In the capital itself the cabinet in hurried meeting considered stringent "police measures for the interior of Madrid."

Minister of Education José Hernandez said that the Government had examined "the war situation, deciding the situation has not yet for one moment shown a ballot not in our favor."

Following up the previously announced seizure of landed property in the provinces of Valencia, Badajoz, Murcia, Jaen and Castellon, President Manuel Azaña signed a decree confiscating the estates of all those "directly or indirectly concerned" with the outbreak of the war.

Fascist Cavalry Wins New Mountain Attack

Copyright 1936 by the Associated Press

WITH FASCIST CAVALRY FORCES NEAR LA ADRADA IN THE SIERRA DE GREDOS MOUNTAINS, Oct. 8 (Delayed)—Fascist cavalrymen, fighting their way from one Socialist ambuscade to another, pushed into La Adrada today.

The attack, which brought the insurgents within 10 miles of San Martin de Valdeiglesias, was one of the most dramatic spectacles of the civil war and constituted one of the most difficult assignments given to the Fascist mounted warriors.

In mountainous terrain entirely unsuited to cavalry maneuvers, this column, commanded by Col. Jose Monasterio, was forced to fight mostly on foot. Aided by Moorish infantrymen, the insurgents met continuous concealed fire from surrounding brush, hills and old castle walls.

The winding road to San Martin was snarled with horses and trucks. Scrambling ahead on mountain trails, the defending Government militiamen had many advantages.

Arthur Menken, a news reel cameraman, was injured while standing in the doorway of a shed.

Swedish Flier Rescued in Sea Off Irish Coast

VALENTIA, Irish Free State, Oct. 8 (AP)—Kurt Bjorkvall, rescued near this Irish island after being forced down on a direct New York to Stockholm flight, sailed today toward La Rochelle, France, leaving his plane in a rough sea.

The French trawler Imbrin, which picked up Mr. Bjorkvall yesterday afternoon, changed its course from Valentia to its home French port, after its crew failed in an attempt to salvage the flier's plane, which was seriously damaged by a rough sea.

The airplane and trawler made contact on a moderate sea during the moonlit night about 100 miles off Ireland's west coast. "Bjorkvall saved," the trawler radioed.

Aviation experts here expressed belief the Swedish pilot must have been out of fuel when picked up.

First news of the flier's location, after having been unreported for more than 30 hours, came when civic guards at Cahirciveen reported the rescue of a plane.

Thousands of Stockholm residents had gathered at the airport to receive the Swedish "Lone Eagle," who has been compared to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

Others on the Wing

By the Associated Press

The feminine flier, Jean Batten, who is attempting a solo flight from England to New Zealand, left Allahabad, India, today and arrived safely in Akyab, Burma.

Flying westward across the Pacific was the Pan-American China Clipper, carrying five newspaper men on a preview of regular transpacific flights between the United States and the Philippines.

The big ship left Alameda, Calif., yesterday afternoon and was scheduled to reach Honolulu at 12:30 p. m. E. S. T.

In the round-the-world reporters' race, H. R. Ekins, of the New York World-Telegram and Scripps Howard newspapers, was still in the lead. He landed at Singapore, Straits Settlement, after a 1532-mile flight from Rangoon at 4:35 a. m. E. S. T.

His rivals, Dorothy Kilgallen, of the New York Evening Journal and International News Service, and Leo Kieran, of the New York Times and North American Newspaper Alliance, were about 4000 miles behind him.

They left Basra at 4 a. m., E. S. T., with Bahrein in the Persian gulf as the first scheduled stop.

Mr. Ekins expected to fly next to Batavia and then to Manila, arriving there by Saturday night. All three plan to continue the journey on the Pan-American Clipper.

Trade Treaty Signed By Peru and Britain

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 8 (AP)—Peru and Great Britain signed a most-favored-nation commercial and navigation treaty yesterday, to supplement a similar existing pact.

Bountiful Work on Bounty

Clyde Horner, Houston, Texas, worked 500 hours to build an exact miniature of the Bounty, famous English man-of-war. The tiny model has 121 workable pulleys.

Hebron, Where Abram Settled

Hebrew Nomads Departed From Stifling Beliefs of Pagan Antiquity

The Holy Land
Seventh of 51 Articles

By R. H. Markham
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

HEBRON, Palestine—Terah's son Abram, after much wandering, settled in Hebron, a town in southern Palestine. It is about 750 miles from Ur as the crow flies.

Of course, Abram didn't go by the direct route—across the desert. British Imperial Airways make approximately that trip in 10 hours. An automobile could make it from Hebron to Jerusalem, Jericho, Amman, Rutbah, Baghdad and Ur in 40 hours.

It took Abram many decades. For he came around by the Fertile Crescent and made extended sojourns at various places along the way.

A Fruitful Valley

It was the fruitfulness of this short, narrow, well-watered valley of Hebron that gave Palestine the fame of a Promised Land. It contains a dozen permanent wells, twice as many springs, and several ever-flowing brooks. It is called the Valley of Apples by the Arabs, while grapes also abound on its terraced hillsides.

More trees grow here than in most parts of Palestine, and a number of low, gnarled, twisted oaks are found, with large trunks and scanty verdure. One of them is pointed out as the Oak of Abraham. Undoubtedly it is of great age. As I stood beneath it I had no difficulty in picturing the founder of Israel camped on that very spot beneath just such a tree.

The country about is still filled with shepherds. You see their black tents on every height. The district a few miles southwest of Hebron is noted all over the country for its sheep and camels; it contains neither villages nor houses and is exclusively the domain of Bedouins.

The memory of Abram completely dominates this valley. And chief among the historic spots is the cave of Machpelah which he bought from a Hittite for a family burial plot. The imposing mosque standing over it is visited by large numbers of Moslems, Jews and Christians. The world is still very much interested in this venerable nomad.

As well it may be, for Hebron is not merely a valley with water sources, it is also the source of one of the most creative, purifying and ennobling streams in human culture. Through Hebron, the best elements of the nomad's outlook entered our common culture, to abide.

You see what Hebron gave us if you stand here on one of these rocky heights and imagine yourself looking over the world with Abram. To the east across the desert is Babylonia, to the west across another desert is ancient Egypt. These were the world's centers of civilization and enlightenment in that day.

But in both places individuality was crushed. Human hope was stifled. False beliefs were imposed by kings and armies. Lifeless gods were paraded in gorgeous processions before servile multitudes and men found not the inspiration which might lift them up. Those processions were treadmills upon which humanity kept treading, treading, treading, without going ahead.

Specially Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

From Dan to Beersheba—and Beyond
The Main Map Shows the Immediate Surroundings of Palestine. Inset—Palestine in Its Broader Setting

Out of a Blind Alley

The force which finally brought history out of this blind alley and started it on a new road was the Hebrew nomad, far from the city, out in the open, living in a tent.

A nomad in any age recks little of pomp or wealth. He craves not land and seldom owns any more real estate than a burial plot. He covets no grand dwelling and usually prefers his crude open tent to walls that shut him in.

He is free; free of time, free of boundaries. He does what he pleases, when he pleases. This may be anarchy. But it gives personal power.

And the nomad has that. He is individually strong. He is a master or a voluntary subject. He chooses his sheik. And every sheik must prove himself. Each new day at every crisis, in the face of every task, the sheik must show his worth and command allegiance by his capacity. Nomads are not servile. They are proud and assert their rights.

They rely on themselves. They make their own way, and depend upon their own intuition. They personally lead their flocks and herds from pasture to pasture, from well to well, facing heat, storms, wild animals, hostile tribes. The life they see is whole, unified, simple. They master it.

And they are brotherly. They live as in a family. There is almost no class distinction. Their tents are open, contain no thrones, hide no dungeons. Nomads are equal. Their allegiance is voluntary. They serve as knights. When displeased, they choose another chief. They do not brook offense.

And they have personal relations with the spiritual world. Their gods are their own, not great, imperial state deities. A nomad may prepare an altar wherever night finds him. He prays personally for safety, he sings psalms, he seeks forgiveness. So he is beyond Marduk, Asshur and Ammon Ra, the gods of kings who sit on fixed thrones. The nomad believes in a god who cares for him personally, and through this belief comes nearer to the God of all the earth.

Three Streams

And nomads are stern, austere, rigid. In spite of all their freedom, they keep certain laws with extreme fidelity.

Of course, tent civilization is simple. Hebron is a primitive place. This is only a beginning, a source, a purifying spring. Yet a source, Hebron takes its place beside those other rivers, the Nile and Tigris. These three streams flowing through the ages have watered all western culture, but it is the spring of Hebron that keeps culture pure.

It was a long, long way from Ur to Hebron. But in making that trek Abram found the road that humanity eventually was to follow. This old Oak of Mamre is a landmark on the highway of mankind.

Text of Moscow's Warning

MOSCOW, Oct. 8 (AP)—The text of the Soviet warning, threatening to withdraw from the Spanish revolt non-intervention agreement issued yesterday by Moiseyevitch Kagan, Russian representative on the non-intervention committee follows:

On instructions of the government of the U. S. S. R., I hereby make the following declaration:

In notes addressed Sept. 15 to the Governments of Portugal, Italy and Germany, the Spanish Government protested against assistance and military munitions sent by those countries to Spanish rebels.

The Spanish Government has forwarded those notes also to other participants in the non-intervention agreement with the request that they adopt measures to halt the situation under which the legal Spanish Government has been reduced to actual blockade while rebels, without any obstacles, are supplied with airplanes and other kinds of munitions from different sources.

Raised at Geneva

In his declaration to the League of Nations, Julio Alvarez del Vayo, (Spanish delegate to the League) raised the same question before all the members. A long enumeration of the facts, representing violation of the agreement and referring to the latest period, was cited by the Spanish Government in its 'white paper' as well as in additional material published by the Spanish Government Oct. 3.

It is sufficient to recount the following facts:

On Spet. 10, 23 freight cars with boxes containing unassembled parts for 14 airplanes from Hamburg came from Portugal to Seville.

On Sept. 20, 12 big German planes landed at Tetuan. Later these airplanes were used to transport troops of the so-called 'Foreign Legion' from Tetuan to Seville.

And Poison Gas

On Sept. 29, the Spanish Government received a report that on Sept. 27 a load of poison gas and military munitions of Italian origin was sent over the Spanish border from Lisbon.

A number of eye-witnesses questioned by the committee in London, under the chairmanship of Miss Eleanor Florence Rathbone (member of the British Parliament), also many newspaper correspondents who have published personal observations, confirm that the supply of arms to the rebels via Portugal is continuing to a large extent.

The rebels possess tanks and bombers of German and Italian origin which were not in the possession of the Spanish army at the beginning of the revolution.

German Airplanes

Among airplanes shot down by militia forces were nine airplanes of German origin, bearing the manufacturing stamp "Henkell." The rebel troops are transported via Gibraltar from Morocco toward Spain on German and Italian planes.

The frontier region of Portugal, from the very beginning of the rebellion, appeared to be the main base of the insurgents.

In Portugal, the rebels are forming their detachments and they receive military munitions from there. Since the formation of our committee, the Soviet Government itself put forward the question of an investigation of Portugal's action in openly violating the agreement, and of taking steps toward halting such action.

The Soviet Government fears the situation as created by repeated violation of the London non-intervention pact makes the agreement nonoperative.

Pact Is Canouflage

The Soviet Government cannot consent to the conversion of the noninterference pact into a screen for concealing military assistance to the rebels against the legal government by some participants in the agreement.

The Soviet Government is compelled, in this connection, to declare that if violation is not halted immediately it will consider itself free from any obligation resulting from the agreement.

Russia signed the nonintervention agreement last Aug. 13.

Mr. Kagan further charged Portugal with open violation of the agreement and made specific references to German and Italian munitions reaching the Spanish insurgents.

Crew of Schooner Calls Liner to Aid By Kerosene Flare

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Blankets soaked in kerosene, flaring up through the dark from the deck of a sinking schooner off the Newfoundland coast, brought last minute rescue to Capt. Alex Rodney and five of his crew and enabled the liner American Merchant to deliver them safe and sound yesterday on a firm dock.

Captain Rodney told of his fight to keep afloat the 1151 ton schooner Mabel A. Frye, loaded with coal out of Sydney, Nova Scotia, bound for Bay Roberts, Newfoundland. For five days a storm battered the small craft, tore away her sails, and the single lifeboat.

She was shipping water, the pumps were choked, and she was wallowing in the seas, when the liner hove in sight off the Newfoundland coast Saturday night. There were no flares on the schooner, so Captain Rodney piled blankets on the rolling deck, fixed some to the masts and soaked them in kerosene, then set off the torch.

Captain Alfred Moore of the American Merchant saw the flames, changed his course, and dropped a lifeboat crew into the rolling seas. The schooner was drifting at a speed of 12 knots before the wind, but Chief Officer Theodore Christensen got the six men off the schooner and back to the liner in 54 minutes.

Hudson Adds World Figure To Tribunal at Geneva

The election today of Dr. Manley O. Hudson at Geneva as judge of the Permanent Court of International Justice to succeed Dr. Frank B. Kellogg adds a familiar world figure to the tribunal.

In 1918, Dr. Hudson was attached to the international law division of the American Commission to Negotiate Peace, and in 1919 he was a member of the Paris Peace Conference.

Upholds Harvard Traditions

Since 1923 Dr. Hudson has been Bemis professor of international law at Harvard. He is a well-known and characteristic figure in the Cambridge neighborhood scene.

Strictly observing one of the most time-honored of strictly Harvard niceties, he has carried masses of books and papers in a green baize bag. In the winter he is a much greeted attendant at the Syhphony and at Jordan Hall; he is frequently at the theater and hasn't much patience with the more acid brands of censorship.

He goes to the movies in Harvard square and to the plays of the Harcard Dramatic club in Brattle hall, and in short is the perfect picture of the thoroughly acclimatized university professor who works very hard, but with the kind of skill which leaves him a good portion of leisure time, and the same brand of skill to use in spending that.

Taste for Investigation

It was not necessarily a natural effect of his professional work that Professor Hudson should become a leading figure in groups at home enthusiastically intent on studying and analyzing international forces for the improvement or remodeling of civilization, and as leading a figure in delegations going periodically abroad to pool opinion and Socratian talents in the arenas of world thought.

By every symbol of personal taste, Professor Hudson has become a figure in a circle for which he is peculiarly fitted. He has the background of knowledge of international law; the taste for investigation and the dissemination of knowledge and opinion; the time too to add such outside interests, with their not inconsiderable demands, to those of his college teaching.

In 1932 he surveyed the first decade of activity of the world court, and after appraising its fundamental purpose—with continuity its most essential characteristic and the tolerant surmize that it must make its way as it went along, he found that three factors had given distinct and, it might well be, permanently deep roots to it.

In the first place, the various states of the world had shown a deliberate—not a chance—willingness to keep the court alive, and to attach significance to its being alive. He found that, in those 10 years, it had found more business to transact than anyone thought, when it was established, it would ever have.

A Tempo of Tranquillity

And he found that, whereas there had been many fears that tranquillity could never long characterize such a body, and though it was true there had been occasional periods of incidental friction, on the whole fears of its inability to prove its value in the world had been groundless, and its frictions had been surprisingly small, in proportion to its whole tempo.

Professor Hudson is reputed to be one of the rare conversationalities of his day. Witty, urbane, widely informed, he is a favorite among hostesses who conceive of dinner parties as something more than mere gatherings at a given hour of the evening for the consumption of the conventional number of courses.

Tenor Discloses Plans for Opera At Coronation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Rotund and jovial, Giovanni Martinelli, Metropolitan Opera tenor, arrived today from Europe and disclosed plans for the Covent Garden season in London to be given at the time of the Coronation of King Edward VIII.

Mr. Martinelli has been engaged by Sir Thomas Beecham to sing the title role in Verdi's "Otello," the opening production for the season next April. There are nine new productions among the 19 operas which will be produced during the 11-weeks season. An important novelty will be Eugene Goossens' "Don Juan." In the "Otello" performance, Mme. Caniglia will be the "Desdemona."

There will be a new production of "Bartered Bride," with Maria Müller in the cast; "Don Pasquale"; "Carmen," in which a daughter of the baritone, Dinh Gilly, will sing the title rôle; Gluck's "Orpheus," to be given in French; "Falstaff"; "Flying Dutchman"; and "Coq d'Or"; and "Prince Igor," in which a Russian ballet will take part.

Other works to be heard will be the "Ring" tetralogy, conducted by Wilhelm Furtwaengler, "Tristan" with Kirsten Flagstad as "Isolde," "Parsifal," "Aida," "Turandot" and "Pelléas and Mélisande." Fritz Reiner and Eugene Goossens will be among the conductors. Herr Tietjens of Bayreuth and Berlin is one of the producers, and Sir Thomas himself will produce the new Goossens opera.

Early at Cincinnati, Mrs. Hoover Apologizes

CINCINNATI, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Hoover, wife of the former President, slipped quietly into Cincinnati yesterday and then apologized for arriving earlier than expected. She came in advance of the national convention of the Girl Scouts of America, of which she is president, and had telegraphed Mrs. Roscoe B. Crabbs, Hamilton county Girl Scout commissioner, not to bother meeting the train.

But Mrs. Crabbs and Miss Teresa Carter of New York, executive secretary for the convention, met the train on which they believed Mrs. Hoover would arrive. Informed she had arrived on an earlier train, they went to her hotel room.

"I'm so sorry," Mrs. Hoover told them. "I had no idea anyone would meet me."

Police Officers Elect

DAVENPORT, Ia., Oct. 8 (AP) — Lieut. E. C. Dunstaedt of Detroit was elected president of the Associated Police Communication Officers at the closing session of the national convention here today. Other officers elected included William Nelson of Niagara Falls, N. Y., second vice-president.

Princeton Tigers Band Now Can Do More Than Howl

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Princeton University band faces a new day in parading and music-making.

"It's going to be a credit to Princeton," proclaimed W. A. G. Le Boutillier today. It was Le Boutillier who inspired the Tiger alumni to do something about their horn-tooters.

The rejuvenation idea, Le Boutillier said, was born nearly a year ago.

The Tiger footballers, once more a wild and wooly band, went systematically about routing their ancient foe, Harvard, 35 to 0. But Princeton's triumph was not unalloyed.

"Harvard's band was a knock-out," Le Boutillier declared. "And ours—well, everybody agreed it was terrible. Some of the fellows just blew wind through horns and some were in there just to see the game.

"And the uniforms were bad—nothing but an ordinary black sweater and a crazy-looking orange hat."

Le Boutillier led the formation of "Friends of Princeton Band." Contributions were solicited from 20,000 alumni by cards, and cash poured in.

Now the Tiger music masters are decked out in white flannel trousers striped in orange and black, black flannel coats with orange pockets, orange and black ties, and white crew caps.

There are even some new instrumtnts and a band found has been set up. More instrumentalists than ever before are attending rehearsals.

Asked how the rejuvenated band would compare with Harvard this fall, Le Boutillier replied:

"It will be exactly as good."

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Hear both sides

Oct. 14—Should We Have a Managed Currency? Frank E. Gannett (Yes), H. Parker Willis (No)
Oct. 14—Has the President Too Much Power? Raoul Desvernine (Yes), Prof. William Y. Elliott (No)
Oct. 21—Has the New Deal Aided Recovery? Donald Richberg (Yes), Charles P. Taft (No)
Oct. 21—How to Balance the Budget John G. Townsend Jr. and David Cushman Coyle
Oct. 28—Are the Administration's Trade Agreements Beneficial? Francis B. Sayre (Yes), George N. Peek (No)
Oct. 28—Has the Farm Program Caused Needless Hardship? Clifford Hope (Yes), H. R. Tolley (No)
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North Woods, In Fall Garb, Bid to Hikers

Monitor Traveltalks
By M. LeTour

There was a time—and it wasn't so long ago—when winter and summer were considered the best seasons of the year to travel. Summer found vacationists traveling to lake, seashore and mountain regions, while winter saw tourists moving to warmer climes.

Late years, however, have found those two other seasons—fall and spring — becoming increasingly popular among tourists and vacationists. Although the "good old summer time" continues to lead the travel parade by a wide margin, tourist agents, heads of transportation companies, and resort officials, say that last spring was one of the busiest on record, and with this fall reaching its zenith, new travel marks are bound to be made.

With chilly winds already blowing out of the north, thousands of persons are packing bags for treks into the mid-South, the West Indies, Mexico or South America. Golf and tennis tournaments along with various other sports are getting underway in these areas with many popular stars scheduled to appear.

* * *

While there is the usual exodus from regions where autumn is staging its annual color pageant there are, nevertheless, thousands who are staying and many other thousands who are traveling for the first time into the north temperate zone to witness Jack Frost's artistic exhibition.

With mountain and valley ablaze with color, the late vacationist and week-end tourists are finding delight in these numerous northern regions. Among the more famous, to name a few, are New York's Adirondacks and Catskills; Pennsylvania's Poconos; Virginia's Blue Ridge; Tennessee's Great Smokies; and New England with its White and Green mountains; its Cape Cod and the Berkshires.

To go still farther north, the Laurentian mountains in the Province of Quebec are attracting scores of American tourists. Here in these regions traditional autumn festivals and ceremonials at the near-by Indian reservations are at their height against a glowing scenic background of autumnal coloring.

Railroads are offering attractive week-end rates to any of these resorts. Hotels and tourist homes have arranged to stay open later than usual in order to accommodate the autumn influx which has started to flow from busy cities into these peaceful countrysides.

* * *

The Adirondacks are playing host to many late vacationists. The regions around Lake George, Schroon Lake and Lake Placid are teeming with activity as golf, riding and hiking serve as the favorite pastimes for fall visitors.

Into Pennsylvania's colorful Poconos a large contingent of mountain-loving persons are enjoying open-air clambakes, hiking, horseback rides and informal lectures and concerts. And so it will go through the rest of this month.

For myself, I am spending joyous days in the hills and mountains of New England. It has been many years since I have been able to drop business ties and hie away to the solitude of New England's leaf-strewn trails and mellowed fields.

I did not choose any specific place, but boarded a north-bound train and got off where fancy struck me. As it happened, I chose a small New Hampshire station for the beginning of a series of woodland hikes. In the autumn I prefer hiking to anything else. I take my walking stick, whistle to my dog, Drachs, and soon am lost to the civilized world in the copious growth of maples, birch, oaks and hickory.

The work of the CCC boys in these various wooded sectors has done much for the hiker. Well-marked trails have been laid out; overnight huts erected at convenient spots; and cooking grills placed at strategic points.

It is on any one of these numerous trails that the autumn hiker or horseback rider finds pleasant hours of silent communion with stately trees and capricious brooks. Far away from the hum-drum of busy streets, the hiker hears only the crackling of leaves under shuffling feet; the occasional scurrying of a squirrel in the treetops; or the falling of an acorn into crisp leaves.

Generally, autumn days are blessed with brilliant sunshine plus cool temperatures that serve to make hiking a delight. Most hikers find keen enjoyment in following a trail that leads to parts unknown. Then the hike becomes adventure and considerable fun is had in trying to guess where the trail will end, and then the thrill of ending at an unexpected place.

Typical of these trails which are becoming so popular is one over which I tramped recently in the hills of New Hampshire. This particular wooded trail twisted and climbed only to dip sharply and turn again. The woods were full of activity that day with birds dashing quickly, but quietly about. The squirrels were exceptionally busy gathering acorns.

With hands thrust deep into pockets, and walking stick crooked over forearm, I scuffed through the carpet of leaves on toward points unknown. Drachs trotted on ahead, turning periodically to keep track of my presence.

As I proceeded, the woods became thicker so that only scattered beams of sunlight flickered down through the foliage. And then a large clearing came abruptly into view. Across its corn stubbled surface stood neatly stacked cornstalks, while laying at their sprawling base were scores of squash and pumpkin awaiting the harvest. The blue markers led us on into the woods again, and up a steep incline bordered by scarlet maples. On the brow of the hill a lone butternut tree loomed before us. Quickly I proceeded to fill my pockets with the elliptical nuts, while a chipmunk saucily flicked his tail and scolded furiously from a near-by stump.

* * *

And so, leisurely, I continue my journey, finally arriving at a small country village where I obtained a wholesome home-cooked New England dinner with all the fixings. And days to follow shall see me traveling new trails and finding new adventures.

There are those who prefer to spend autumn days on Maine's combined sea and countryside, while hosts of others find great beauty in Massachusetts' Cape Cod. Here the sea grows bluer as the autumn days progress. The scrub oaks, cranberries, bay berries and barberries present a medely of color while marsh grasses turn to a golden brown.

Yes, autumn lingers long in the memories of those who either stayed or came to see the magic work of Jack Frost throughout the hills and woodlands of these northern regions. And I dare say many promises are made to return another year.

When Jack Frost Paints the Leaves in Northern Forests

Fruits of the Farm
When the Frost Is on the Punkin and the Fodder's in the Shock

Falling Leaves
In a Typical New England Town

Cy Latour; Gendreau

Upper—Horseback Riders Explore a Northern Trail
Lower—Picking Apples Ripened in Autumn Sunshine

Tour-a-bouts

Although Christmas is 78 long days away, steamship companies are announcing pre-Christmas sailings to foreign countries. The dates of the majority of the sailings are so scheduled that passengers will arrive at their destination in ample time for a Christmas visit.

* * *

The S. S. Stavangerfjord and the S. S. Bergensfjord, both of the Norwegian American Line, are scheduled to sail from New York on Nov. 25 and Dec. 9, respectively. The S. S. Stavangerfjord is due at Bergen, Norway, Dec. 17 and Oslo the next day, after which the liner will proceed direct to Copenhagen. The S. S. Bergensfjord will call at Halifax to pick up Canadian passengers bound on a Christmas visit to Scandinavian countries.

* * *

Virginia's autumn travel season is in full swing this week, with many festivals, sesquicentennials, bicentennials, tercentenaries, historical anniversaries and tours designed to supply the traveler with a full program lasting through October and November.

* * *

The opening of the northern section of Virginia Skyline Drive last week, running from Front Royal to Panorama, doubled the mileage of mountain top scenic highway through Shenandoah national park. Thousands of visitors from many states are being attracted to this novel drive heretofore inaccessible and reported to excel in beauty the area which has been open.

* * *

That more and more tourists to Europe are finding their automobiles a necessity was substantiated recently on the arrival of the express liner Europa. Sixty-one automobiles were carried, a record number of cars to be transported across the Atlantic by a passenger vessel.

Roosevelt Medals for 1936 Awarded To Helen Keller and Her Teacher

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Miss Helen Keller, blind and deaf scholar and writer, and Mrs. Anne Sullivan Macy, her teacher, will receive the Roosevelt medals for 1936, according to an announcement by James R. Garfield, president of the Roosevelt Memorial Association, yesterday.

"The medals will be bestowed upon Miss Keller and Mrs. Macy on Oct. 27 at a banquet at Roosevelt House, birthplace of Theodore Roosevelt, in New York city," Mr. Garfield said, adding that the awards were given in recognition of a co-operative achievement of unique character.

"In selecting Miss Keller and Mrs. Macy as recipients of the medals, the trustees of the association had before them Theodore Roosevelt's own successful struggle against physical handicaps, which has become an inspiring element in the American tradition," he continued.

"The achievement in the case of Miss Keller and her teacher has been in the truest sense a collaboration, having been possible only because the devotion and native genius of Mrs. Macy were matched in Miss Keller by intelligence, courage and indomitable determination. It constitutes one of the most notable instances in history of the triumph of the mind and spirit over bodily affliction."

Past awards of the Roosevelt medals have gone to an imposing list of American citizens, including Herbert Hoover, Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, Admiral Richard E. Byrd, Oliver Wendell Holmes and Owen D. Young.

The awards were established in 1923 by the Roosevelt Memorial Association and are given annually to persons distinguishing themselves in fields associated with Theodore Roosevelt's career. In the case of Miss Keller and Mrs. Macy, they were awarded in the domain of "leadership of youth and the development of American character."

Three inches in diameter and of solid gold, the Roosevelt medal was designed by James Earl Fraser. One side shows a head of Theodore Roosevelt, while the other exhibits a flaming sword with the motto, "If I must choose between righteousness and peace, I choose righteousness."

Mrs. Scott Wins Seat In Alaska Legislature

SELDOVIA, Alaska, Oct. 8 (AP)—Alaska's first woman legislator—Flying Nell Scott—was elected without making a single campaign speech.

The Seldovia woman's aerial campaign ignored both political practice and traditions of feminine talkativeness. She let her masculine opponents have the first and last word, while she took the votes.

She covered the district in an airplane, having heart to heart talks with individual voters and key persons in organizations. Her platform was based on popular Alaskan issues:

Abolition of fish traps, enactment of social security legislation, financial aid to prospectors, substantial bounties on predatory animals, and more and better airplane landing fields.

Formerly employed as a secretary in Seattle, where she attended school, Mrs. Scott came to Alaska in 1923 and to Seldovia a few years later. She immediately plunged into the social, political and civic life of this Kenai Peninsula town, establishing herself as a leader. She was a delegate to the last territorial Democratic convention at Seward, but she didn't speak—she listened and learned.

College Men Hit For Hostility To Higher Education

BETHLEHEM, Penna., Oct. 8 (AP)—Dr. Edgar S. Furniss of Yale said yesterday responsibility for "certain hostility" to higher education in America must be placed on the universities themselves.

In a speech prepared for the Lehigh University founders' day exercises, Dr. Furniss said the hostility manifests itself in loyalty oaths for teachers, censorship and regulation of courses of study, and attempts to curb intellectual activities of colleges and universities.

"A suspicious world tried to tell us that certain things must be taught and with specified ulterior purposes, while other bodies of truth must be banned from the curriculum," he said.

Dr. Furniss contended that for this attitude, the universities are partly responsible, for the leaders of most of the movements for suppression are college-bred people.

California Bar Seeks Rise In Admission Requirements

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CORONADO, Calif., Oct. 8—The vote of the California State Bar to require higher bar admission standards was considered among the lawyers assembled here for the ninth annual convention of the State Bar Association "one of the convention's most significant accomplishments."

The resolution, to be submitted to a plebiscite of the State's nearly 12,000 attorneys and then framed for submission to the State Legislature for passage into law, recommends that any persons studying law in California must have had previously two years or the equivalent of college experience. This, it was stated, must be approved by the University of California.

The election as the new president of Alfred L. Bartlett of Los Angeles, chairman of the education committee and a leader in this drive to raise the State's legal education requirements, was seen by observers as significant of the trend toward higher legal standards for California.

Appellate Court Plan

The convention also adopted a resolution proposing a new state appellate court plan. It would be the purpose of this resolution to create for California an appellate judicial system which would in effect be similar to the federal court setup.

Under the conditions of this resolution, there would be five district courts of appeal with 25 justices. The district court of appeals would be "strictly" the appellate bench. The State Supreme Court would remain the court of last resort.

In approving this resolution, the convention also voted not to accept proposition No. 12 on the November ballot, which would create a new criminal court of appeals.

Simultaneously the Junior Conference of the State Bar met and elected as its president for the coming year Francis Cross, of San Francisco. He succeeds W. I. Gilbert Jr. of Los Angeles.

Requirements for Judges

The young bar convention seriously considered the matter of requirements necessary for an attorney before he should be eligible for a judgeship.

While dissension was expressed over the action of the State Bar Convention's going on record to require all judges to have 10 years' law practice before going on the bench, the junior convention approved a graduated scale for judges to be based on the period spent in the practice of law.

The original resolution before the State Bar recommended 15 years' practice before an attorney was eligible to become superior and higher court justices. It was 10 years for municipal judges.

The junior bar convention by a narrow margin rejected a resolution which would have resulted in the study of the question, whether or not to censor moving pictures which cast reflections on the legal profession.

As the joint conventions adjourned, the announcement was made that a statewide plebiscite was to be held on the two issues, of the manner of selection of judicial candidates, and the creation of a court of criminal appeals. The first is provided for by the 1934 amendment to Section 26 of Article 6 of the State Constitution. The second is in the form of a Senate Constitutional Amendment No. 13 (No. 12 on the November ballot).

Lindberghs Like England

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, it was disclosed yesterday by friends of Mrs. Lindbergh's mother, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Morrow, have no intention of returning immediately to the United States. Mrs. Morrow returned Tuesday from a visit with the Lindberghs in England. The friends of Mrs. Morrow said she found the Lindberghs enjoying their privacy.

WPA Fund Curb Hits Flood Work Of Los Angeles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—County flood-control authorities and United States Army engineers are redoubling their efforts—but not their money—to beat the rainy season, which threatens to engulf two uncompleted major projects from which WPA funds have been withdrawn.

Amid claims that the WPA has backed out on its $13,869,000 promise of last year, attempts are being made to make safe the uncompleted Ballona creek and Verdugo wash projects. These are largest of the 10 in need of more money. They are considered the most dangerous if left unprotected from the annual torrents of water and debris.

The auditor of the county, sponsoring the program, wrung from the army's engineers the fact that on Aug. 31, $10,731,274 had been spent of the money promised by the WPA. In addition, the army had spent $2,113,677 of the $3,500,000 the county flood-control district promised to give as sponsor.

Maj. Theodore Wyman Jr., executive engineer for the War Department here, refused to say how much WPA funds had been received up to the time work was shut down in the middle of August on many of the 10 projects in the "comprehensive plan." At that time, five projects were virtually complete, and of the remainder only two were considered to be dangerous if left uncompleted.

On Aug. 18, his latest official statement revealed that he had received "an additional allotment of $785,000" to "avoid any additional hazards from floods; to complete such portion of the work as necessary to protect contiguous property, and to place bridges in operating condition for the convenience of the traveling public."

"This allotment," he continued, "plus the contribution of $500,000 due from the Los Angeles county flood control district on Sept. 1, in accordance with its agreement with the Federal Government, plus approximately $1,000,000 worth of assets in the form of cash and materials on hand, equals $2,285,000 to be applied to accomplish these purposes."

The chief engineer listed the Ballona creek job as 65 per cent completed and the Verdugo wash project 60 per cent completed as of Aug. 31.

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Italy's Attitude Brightens Hope for Locarno Talks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Oct. 8—The monetary alignment and renewed possibilities for international trade are already promoting far-reaching political changes in Europe and the prospects for the Locarno Conference have considerably brightened.

Italy, which after the recent rebuff in Assembly (when the delegate from Ethiopia was seated over Rome's protest), was disposed to withdraw still further from European collaboration, is now, on the contrary, anxious to participate in a fairly early gathering, while Germany, though reluctant to alter its economic policy of autarchy, perceives the danger of being isolated.

Duce's Cryptic Summary

Premier Benito Mussolini has summed Italy's views on Geneva's attitude in a sentence: "The league keeps the Negus but Italy keeps Ethiopia."

There is evidently no desire on the side of western powers to widen the gulf between them and Italy, whose help is considered indispensable to European settlement. Advices received here show that Premier Mussolini is willing to enter into immediate negotiations outside the League. Thus he may escape from the temptation of linking Italy's fate too closely with Germany. Italian independence of Germany has already been shown in the currency matter and will be shown in diplomacy, it is declared here.

Russian Ultimatum

The principal immediate peril on the League horizon is the Spanish war, where it is feared Russia may create international trouble by formally denouncing the nonintervention agreement and withdrawing from the committee on ground that it has been broken by fascist powers. Such tactics might prevent the Locarno meeting which Russia wants to torpedo. But every day strengthens the resolve of nations represented here to keep off a territory which is full of pitfalls.

League Reform

The decision to form a commission of the whole Assembly on the question of reform of the Covenant is expected to result in a report being presented this week before the Assembly closes. It is difficult to see how, in view of the complete opposition of opinion expressed by the delegates, there can be an agreement on the lines of reform. But President Carlos Saavedra Lamas is anxious to obtain some clear conception of the general position before the Pan-American conference coming next month.

Ciano to Visit Berlin As Duce's Ambassador, Rome Reports Declare

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Oct. 8—Italy's Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano is expected to pay an official visit to Berlin to discuss with Adolf Hitler the general European situation and the problem of Italo-German relations, it is announced here, although official confirmation of the projected visit is still lacking.

In German circles here, however, it is stated that all arrangements for the visit have been completed.

Changing Policy?

There have been lately reports here based on the attitude of a section of the Fascist press and the Italian Government's abrupt change in monetary policy, that Premier Benito Mussolini is contemplating a revision of his policy toward Germany. His decision to send his most trusted advisor and collaborator—who is also his son-in-law—to Berlin is intended to assure Herr Hitler and the German people that Italy values German friendship and that the Fascist Government is grateful to Germany for its friendly attitude during the Ethiopian crisis.

Current Problems

Problems expected to be discussed with Herr Hitler are those connected with the proposed five-power conference, Germany's attitude toward the League of Nations, the problem of Austria and economic reorganization in the Danubian Basin. In connection with the first problem it is recalled that Premier Mussolini is sincerely anxious to collaborate with Great Britain and France and it is anticipated that Count Ciano will do his utmost to convince Herr Hitler of the urgent necessity for Germany's modifying her attitude and showing greater readiness to cooperate with the other great powers.

Thus Italy, without prejudicing its intimate relations with Germany, hopes to act as mediator between Britain and France, on the one hand, and Germany on the other.

Record Order Made For 505 New Buses

By the Associated Press

Detroit, Oct. 8

I. B. BABCOCK, president of Yellow Truck and Coach Manufacturing Company, announced yesterday receipt of a $6,800,000 order from the Greyhound Lines and affiliated companies for 505 highway coaches. He described the order as the largest ever placed for such equipment.

Green Is Elated At Bright Outlook For Labor Peace

(Continued from Page 1)

and a tentative draft of this arrangement was being discussed in labor quarters here today.

It provided for (1) a conciliatory report on the dispute by the American Federation of Labor's executive council to the annual convention in Tampa in which there would be no recommendation for abrogation of the charters of the unions suspended by the council for affiliation with the Lewis committee; (2) approval "in principle" of the council's action in suspending the union pending such action as the convention might take; (3) the appointment by the Tampa convention of a committee to settle the dispute; (4) the appointment of a second committee following peace between the federation and the Lewis committee, to manage the organization campaigns in the steel and other industries, with Lewis committee leaders as members of the committee; (5) disbandment of the committee for industrial organization, and (6) organization of the steel and other big industries to go forward on the basis of industrial unionism, but with skilled workers in these industries exercising their option to join organizations of their own crafts.

Leaders Decline to Comment

Mr. Green, Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky refused to comment on this proposed formula, declaring that the situation had not crystallized sufficiently to warrant a discussion of it now.

Mr. Green, in his address before the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, declared he spoke to them in the language of good will, and "not of fists or threats." He reviewed the history of the differences between the federation he heads and Mr. Lewis's Committee for Industrial Organization, stressing at the same time that he believed in the earnestness and sincerity of the men who were back of the Lewis committee.

Nevertheless, he continued, the Lewis committee had, contrary to the wishes of its founders, become the cause of "bitter dissension and fratricidal strife" and a "dual organization . . . seeking to defy a majority."

No Fundamental Differences

There were, however, no fundamental differences between the federation and the Lewis committee which could not be amicably adjusted, he held, since the federation provided ample opportunity for both craft and industrial unionism, both forms of organization obtaining in it.

Organized labor's head then warned his hearers that if the fight between the federation and the Lewis committee were continued, organized labor in the United States would be destroyed.

"What are we going to do about it?" he asked, looking straight at Mr. Dubinsky and Mr. Zaritsky. "I say it ought to be ended right now, and it can be ended if common sense and a feeling of brotherhood are applied. I pledge and promise you that, conscious of my responsibility and duty, I will do everything that lies within my power to end this strife and unite our forces.

"Let us all earnestly seek for a solution, for a basis of accommodation. Surely it can be found; and having found it, let us stand upon it and confound our enemies—those who would destroy us—by going to the convention of the American Federation of Labor as a united family."

Mr. Green injected a note of national politics into his address when he came out in a strong defense of Mr. Dubinsky, one of the Democratic presidential electors, who has been charged by Republican leaders with being a Communist and advocate of subversive principles. Referring to these charges, which also were leveled aginst Mr. Zaritsky and Sidney Hillman, another prominent leader of the Committee for Industrial Organization and president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers, but not mentioning them by name, Mr. Green declared they were "good men" whom he esteemed and "whose organizations I love."

"I resent the slanders against these men," he said, "for I want to see every man given his proper place and accorded his proper standard in the great Labor movement."

Mr. Hillman was not present at the meeting last night, but in an address before the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers' Union earlier in the day, he suggested that the first move toward peace between the federation and the Lewis committee would be the lifting of the suspension by the federation's executive council against unions affiliated with the Lewis organization.

Hillman Asks Moratorium

Mr. Hillman at the same time called for "a moratorium on discussion of internal differences in the labor movement until after the national election," since, he held, the Republican high command was seeking to take advantage of this dispute "in the hope of splitting the Labor vote now solidly lined up for the re-election of President Roosevelt."

Governor Lehman applauded Mr. Green's plea for peace.

"It is my regret—a regret shared by many—that Labor is torn and confounded by family discord," he said in his address before the convention. "That, my friends, it seems to me, only gives encouragement to the enemy. It plays right into the hands of the enemies of Labor."

Other speakers were A. A. Berle Jr., New York city chamberlain, and Mayor S. Davis Wilson of Philadelphia. Both of whom stressed the part Labor must play in the progressive movement in the United States.

'Election Year Facts' For Free Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA — While hundreds of thousands of copies of the newest book edited by Lowell Thomas, have already been distributed there has been no reduction in the demand, according to officials of the Sun Oil Company.

This book, called "Election Year Facts" is a small encyclopedia of political information.

Copies of this book may be obtained without charge at all Sunoco service stations but students wishing to obtain larger quantities for classroom work, should address inquiries directly to the Sun Oil Company, 1608 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

ment unless Italy, Germany and Portugal close their alleged assistance to the Spanish Fascists.

Anthony Eden, British Foreign Minister, hastens to London from Monte Carlo in order to direct British diplomacy in this hour of high demands on all the resources of reason. He will stop in Paris to consult with Premier Blum. Tomorrow the non-intervention committee meets in London.

Russia's action threatens to unleash strong resentments among peoples of many nations.

Russia declares that the non-intervention pact was unjust in its inception, since it placed a legitimate government on the same plane with rebels; that it has been unjust in operation, since it served as a screen behind which planes, guns and other sinews of war were smuggled to the Fascists. Russia insists that there must be adequate guarantees of true neutrality, or it will abandon the pact. British Labor and French workers stir mightily, as if voicing a general confirmation of Russia's stand.

The non-intervention committee's meeting tomorrow is confronted with the task of placating Russia and possibly some other nations, as well as large sections of people in still more nations. Perhaps the committee will ask Italy, Germany and Portugal to meet the Russian charges; perhaps it will move toward the establishment of a commission to inspect all cargoes entering Spain. But with Madrid the center of a fast-closing-in line of Fascist steel, will not these measures take too much time? Russia may ask.

Yet European statesmen know that some solution must be found, as otherwise Russia might openly ship munitions to Madrid, and there is deemed a real danger that this action would provoke the gravest risks.

In the meantime, in Spain bullets are taking from a whole people the government they instituted by ballots.

Film Libel—McMahon Sues Gaumont

Gaumont British Distributors, Ltd., is sued by George Andrew McMahon, who was sentenced to a year imprisonment for producing a revolver "with intent to alarm His Majesty." McMahon claims that the company libeled him in its news reel captions.

Fascism—Challenge Rouses Democracies

Fascist methods in many guises assail democratically established governments with varying effects.

Great Britain uses fascism as a sounding board for the enunciation of its high creed of tolerance, which must apply to things with which the tolerator may disagree. Fascists may parade; there will be no law discriminating against them, provided they break no criminal statute. Sir John Simon, the British Home Secretary, voices this toleration, but adds his conviction that the "antics and language of these uniformed fascists" are repugnant to himself and to people in general.

France sends Government agents into 28 houses occupied by branches of Col. François de la Rocque's Fascist Social party. Documents seized are to be used in aiding a Government inquiry into fascist enterprises. Communists and Socialists charge that the Social party is merely another form of the outlawed Croix de Feu, the former French fascist threat which led a majority of the people to cohere into a Popular Front which was victorious at the polls.

The Free City of Danzig begins to look like a misnomer. Here National Socialists conduct raids directed at the wiping out of opposition groups. Membership lists of the Socialists are seized; the newspaper Volkstimme is closed, on the ground that it was antifascist.

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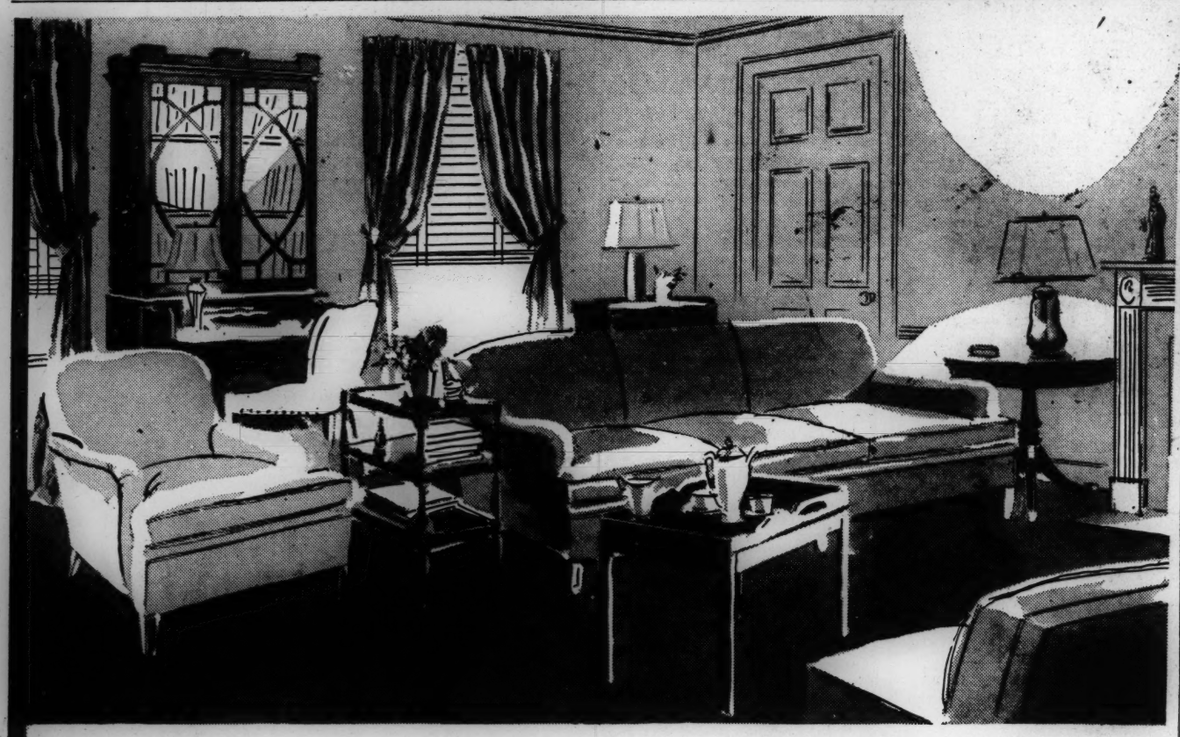
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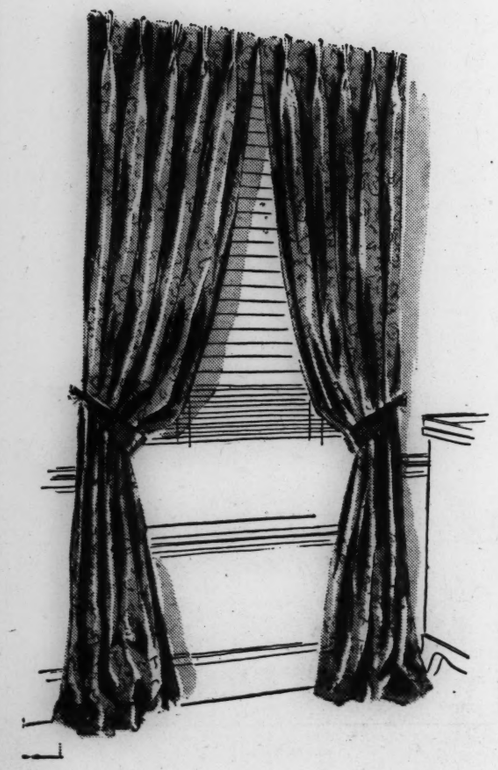

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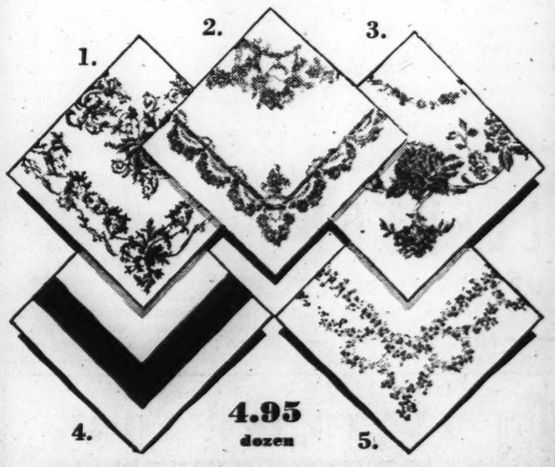
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Townsend Bow to Landon Puts New Face on Campaign

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Endorsement of Governor Landon to voters in California by Dr. Francis E. Townsend, leader of the Townsend Recovery Plan, adds new and lively interest to the presidential race on the Pacific coast, and may be an important national factor.

The sunny western slopes of the American continent have been terra incognita to the presidential candidates this year. Neither President Roosevelt nor Governor Landon consummated any plans to visit four states containing 39 electoral college votes. It was reasoned on both sides that California and Washington, at least, were "in the bag for Mr. Roosevelt. A campaign trip was therefore unnecessary for the President and futile for the Governor. Their strategists laid out the train schedules in other areas. But now the temptation to have a fling at California must be very great, particularly to Mr. Landon, who has been endorsed by Dr. Townsend.

Landon May Go West

Mr. Roosevelt's intensive schedule would seem to preclude any possible trip to the coast. But Mr. Landon has some free time between the conclusion of his trip starting today, and his final swing to the Atlantic seaboard. In the light of Dr. Townsend's endorsement, it would not surprise some political observers to see Mr. Landon announce surprise plans for a visit to California.

Moreover, the position of Senator Hiram Johnson, who was re-elected in 1934 on both Republican and Democratic tickets, and still possesses great influence in California, is in some doubt. Although he warmly supported President Roosevelt in 1932, and has been on his side in Congress much of the time, Senator Johnson has not yet declared his position this year. Senator Johnson has been particularly close to William Randolph Hearst, who is now strongly supporting Mr. Landon. Some insiders assert, therefore, that Senator Johnson will come out in support of the Kansan. If this eventuates, it would be very much worth Mr. Landon's while to make an attempt to carry California, despite all prior prognostications.

Pacific Coast Important

In previous years, the importance of the Pacific coast was obvious. In 1932, both former President Hoover and Mr. Roosevelt campaigned there. In 1928, it was Mr. Hoover's headquarters. And in historic 1916, it was Charles E. Hughes's misfortune to lose the presidential election because of mishaps in California.

Dr. Townsend's endorsement of Mr. Landon—although he still supports Representative William Lemke and the Union party ticket nationally—changes the present picture. It means that considerable numbers of loyal followers will vote the Republican ticket. It may conceivably mean that California has become fighting-ground, and the effect on other states where the Townsend influence is strong is not to be ignored.

Landon Gain Foreseen

The old-age pension advocate tells his followers in the Golden state to vote for Mr. Landon solely because Mr. Lemke's name does not appear on the ticket there, and it would be too laborious and confusing to write in the names of 22 presidential electors. The same arguments would apply to other states where the Lemke name is not on the ticket, and, though Dr. Townsend specifically repeats his endorsement of Mr. Lemke nationally, it seems to political observers that many Townsendites will say:

"We don't like to waste our votes on the Lemke candidacy, since it obviously can't succeed. And Dr. Townsend describes President Roosevelt as 'the man who is our sworn enemy.' Governor Landon has criticized the present social security law. We like his approach. Why not vote for Landon?"

Minority Votes Shift

Such arguments have a wide appeal, with a bearing not only upon the Pacific coast but in such states as Ohio, Illinois, Minnesota, and various pivotal areas. It is a political truism that as election day approaches, supporters of minority candidates become increasingly unwilling to "waste" their votes. The "protest" or long-range vote is a rarity in American elections, most citizens preferring to make their influence felt directly in the contest between two—and, on two occasions—three candidates. While in advance polls, and in statements made within their own organizations, supporters of this or that plan indicate their willingness to go down the line for a special ticket, their last-minute view tends to be different. The Prohibition ticket has suffered from this voting-habit for several decades.

Dr. Townsend's statement was given after a California poll of the organization showed membership 62 per cent in favor of Mr. Landon, 28 per cent for Mr. Roosevelt, and 6 per cent favoring a Lemke write-in ballot. The pension leader condemned the write-in movement in such strong language as to reffect upon the Lemke candidacy nationally by inference. He described it as "an utterly futile and foolish thing for us to do."

Lesser of Two Evils

As to the major race, he said:

"This year the Townsendites are to be forced to choose for president either Roosevelt or Landon. In a letter to the Townsend Weekly I am expressing my personal views upon what should be done. I cannot and will not support for the presidency the man who is our sworn enemy.

"I advise that we choose the lesser of the two evils and not condone perpetuation of the evils with which we have been afflicted so severely in the past four years.

"Not being permitted to vote for Mr. Lemke as my choice for the presidency, I shall cast my vote for an untried man—Mr. Landon—in the hope he may prove of greater value to the nation than the gentleman who has occupied the White House for the last four years."

The telegram, sent from Chicago, was signed "Dr. Francis E. Townsend."

Wunder Says Townsend 'For Landon All Along'

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend, sponsor of the social security plan bearing his name, last night was accused by one of the three former leaders in his movement of "hiding under the clerical garments" of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin and using William Lemke, Union party candidate for President, for "what he could get out of him."

Dr. Clinton Wunder, formerly a Rochester, N. Y., minister and present chairman of the National Pension Committee for President Roosevelt, commenting on a report that Dr. Townsend urged his California followers to support Governor Landon for the Presidency, added:

"If this is true, it merely proves what we have known all along. Townsend is finally admitting he is for Landon, the man he's been for all along.

"Governor Landon," Dr. Wunder added, "is the most reactionary man on the pension subject today. In other words, you couldn't pick a worse man for the Presidency."

Lettuce Strke Ultimatum

SALINAS, Calif., Oct. 8 (AP)—Employers who barricaded their sheds when violence broke out in the five-week lettuce strike issued an ultimatum today of no compromise on the principal issue—preference in employment for union members. Club fights and tear gas bomb explosions have marked efforts to operate with non-union employees.

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President Is Off On Stumping Tour Of Western Area

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—President Roosevelt will shoulder the load of his own re-election campaign from now on, it was obvious as he departed today at noon for the most extensive tour of his campaign. Mrs. Roosevelt wil accompany him for almost the entire trip.

A small crowd waved him adieu as he started on a trip that will produce four major addresses and innumerable rear platform appearances in the Central and Rocky Mountain states, covering 5000 miles.

Indicating the ever-growing influence of the radio, a set was installed in the club car of the special train, giving attached correspondents an opportunity of hearing "Al" Smith's and Governor Landon's attacks on the New Deal as well as the replies. The sandwiched comments of Colonel Knox, President Roosevelt and "Al" Smith last week, when the three speakers followed in sequence, produced the demand for a press radio on board the car.

Senator George W. Norris, Nebraskan Republican progressive seeking re-election, will be a member of the presidential party, at least part of the journey. Mrs. James Roosevelt, wife of the President's son, will accompany Mrs. Roosevelt.

Other members of the official party will be Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, former Ambassador Breckenridge Long, Senators Joseph C. O'Mahoney and Key. Pittman, who are interested in the Wyoming and Nevada aspects of the trip, respectively; Judge and Mrs. Samuel Rosenman, the former counsel for the President for four years at Albany; Mrs. Gilbert M. Hitchcock, wife of the former Nebraska Senator, and part owner of the Omaha World-Herald, which is now an anti-New Deal organ, and others.

One of the largest press delegations in recent years started out with the train, including 21 men and one woman. The train is completely equipped for political maneuvering, including a battery of loud speakers that can be heard half a mile, telephone attachment that can take a wire at any way stop to connect the President with the White House at Washington, stenographers, electrical technicians, clerical staff and a complete mimeograph outfit.

The revised itinerary will take the special as far west as the Rockies, with four major speeches and hundreds of rear-platform talks.

President's Wife Accompanies Him On Western Trip

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, preparing to join her husband in his travels for the first time this campaign, said today she would make the entire trip with one possible exception.

If she sees a chance, she said, she may make an airplane dash down to see her newest grandchild, Elliott Roosevelt Jr., at Fort Worth, Texas, and then fly back and catch the train again. Mrs. Roosevelt added, however, this "not very likely."

The President's wife also disclosed that she would take his final campaign swing with him—a two-day jaunt into New England. Asked if she enjoyed campaign trips, Mrs. Roosevelt replied:

"I am always much interested in seeing the country and seeing the people. Sometimes it is very tiring, but the interest counterbalances the weariness as a rule. I like the feel of a campaign trip. I like the exchange of ideas and the sense I always get of the aliveness of those I meet to everything that is happening."

In the course of her press conference, Mrs. Roosevelt revealed her two sons, Franklin Jr. and John, had worked as day laborers part of the summer.

Queried on Franklin Jr's rumored engagement to Ethel du Pont, Mrs. Roosevelt replied the question was personal and would have to be asked of the people involved.

Col. Roosevelt Suggests That Youth Form V. F. T.

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Col. Theodore Roosevelt Jr., en route from the West to Indiana for a series of Republican campaign addresses, suggested today that the youth of the nation organize "Veterans of Future Taxpayers."

At a press conference, Colonel Roosevelt said:

"I noticed that last year groups of young men organized the 'Veterans of Future Wars,' but our people have no intention of getting into any war. That is not the danger which faces youth today. They ought to organize 'Veterans of Future Taxpayers.'"

Colonel Roosevelt was scheduled to speak today in South Bend and Fort Wayne.

Figure Juggling Charged by Landon

(Continued from Page 1)

the record should be of interest to both farmers and livestock feeders. On Aug. 19 last, cash corn reached its highest level since 1925 and corn futures a nine-year peak with December corn quoted at $1.02⅝. Then came the news that 20,000,000 bushels of Argentine corn was en route or contracted for shipment to the United States with other shipments expected in December when the American crop is due to reach the market in most volume. The result of this news, made possible by the Administration's farm program, was a drop in nine days of 10 cents a bushel in corn delivered at Peoria, Ill., the great processing center.

With an estimated corn crop of 1,458,000,000 bushels each individual can draw his own conclusions as to what this has cost American farmers. In other words, President Roosevelt through his own agricultural program has sent $20,000,000 of American money to Argentina and the American farmers have lost far more by the transaction.

Farmers who by reason of the drought have to buy corn and cattle and hog feeders will get temporary comfort from the breaking of corn prices through importations of Argentine corn. The same policy which lets in the corn is letting in meat products not alone from Argentina but from all the meat producing countries of the world.

Ely Sees Danger to U. S. In Roosevelt Policies

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 8 (AP)—Former Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts told a meeting of Jeffersonian Democrats last night that President Roosevelt has "good intentions" but "I feel his principles are fraught with the greatest dangers for the welfare of the American citizens."

"I'm not here to say President Roosevelt is a dictator," he said. "I'm not here to say he is a Communist or Socialist. I'm not here to say what he is.

"I think he has good intentions and desires to be a humanitarian I have no quarrel with him as an individual. I am just unable to agree with the President's principles."

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The Home Forum

The Invasion of the Snows

THE hordes of summer visitors are gone, scared away by a few cold days and the customary September snow-storm in the mountains. Peace descends once more on the hills and valleys of Switzerland. Ah, how little these travelers guess what they leave behind as the sunny days of autumn begin! For instance, the persistent wind that blows through the Engadine every summer afternoon has died away, and perfect stillness reigns.

The snow-peaks above the lake are reflected in the mirror of its blue and unruffled surface; there, too, shine the autumn gold of the larches and the vivid crimson of the forest undergrowth, where the first touches of frost have turned the leaves of alpine-rose and cranberry to flame. One can fancy the lofty peaks saying, as they gaze on their lovely valley: "Why have you strangers all gone so soon?"

Now WE WHOSE home is here are left rejoicing in this silent beauty. We love to go out and linger all day upon the hills, watching the wonders of light and shade spread over them: "the veil of blue air, conscious atmosphere, enveloping everything and hiding nothing," as an artist and lover of the scene expressed it.

After a few weeks comes the first real snow-storm, when the white flakes fall ceaselessly for three days and nights, till the pure covering has been cast over all.

Then the snow-plough drives round our prison-houses and makes our winter roads for us; that is, such as are necessary for ordinary locomotion. But the quiet side-valleys, far from habitations, are left untouched, and those who want an exciting sleigh drive go there, cutting their way along, to explore the unbroken snow-fields. Here the frozen flakes stand erect, almost like short grass: here are deep ravines, with aisles of ice-pillars on either side, down the center of which a once-turbulent stream still forces a sluggish thread of half-frozen water. There, over the cliffs above, hang waterfalls, frozen too in their leap, spreading a pattern of wondrous filmy lace over the glistening face of the rock. And all around is a stillness that may be felt.

NEAR THE VILLAGES, school-children hurry forth during recess with their little sleighs, long lines of them, winding in and out down the hillsides. There are a few tumbles, but small harm is done, for the sleighs are light and the pace moderate. A little skating is done on the ponds, but only a little; for it is a task to keep larger spaces free of snow and no one has time or money for such work. The men are busy, cutting and carrying wood for a whole year's supply, caring for the cattle in the stables, carving articles for sale in summer, and so on.

Thus the long winters go quietly by, and the grand old mountains look down on the unbroken whiteness and calm. But, one day, a party of Englishmen chanced to visit relatives in the valley and were struck by the idea of inaugurating winter-sports here—such as they had seen in Northern Europe. So the change began—first, I think, in the Engadine; but the fever soon spread all over Switzerland. The new fashion was eagerly fostered; for did it not spell prosperity to the whole country?

SO IT IS good-by to the stillness of the white winters. Now everywhere the peaks look down upon busy crowds, visitors from many lands: first the school-boys set free for the Christmas holidays, with their families, come hurrying to the delightful scene; and later, in January, the experts, who are going to compete in the sports, and the rest of the fashionable crowd, begin to arrive. Men are busy sweeping the snow from the frozen lakes and flooding them with water to get a smooth surface of ice for the skaters: roads are opened up every side-valley; routes for skiers are planned; instructors appear to lead them along these new paths of achievement. Hotels multiply; our familiar paths are blocked; quiet sleigh drives lose their charm. The steep, short-cut to the valley, where we were wont to gather to watch the sunset, has become the renowned "Cresta run," where "records"—and various other things—are broken every winter by speed sleighers.

YET WE MUST not forget all the pleasure and merriment that this kind of life brings to so many, nor that it takes multitudes out of crowded towns to make acquaintance with this majestic beauty. So we are content to see the snows invaded, and to remember, also, that the present hard times in Switzerland are being made lighter by this new influx of visitors. Besides, they stay so short a time; for, at the first sign of thaw, they all take flight. They are not there to see the approach of spring, or to watch the birth of the flowers.

Have you ever seen a picture by Burne-Jones, called "Venus' Looking-Glass"? On a meadow among mountains shines a clear pool, edged with a thick border of forget-me-nots. A bevy of laughing girls lean above it, watching their reflections in the water: the blue forget-me-nots make crowns for their heads. I have seen that pool; the girls were missing, but the forget-me-nots made up for them. The rest of the meadow was all purple pansies. Then on the hills there are banks of gentian, and mossy clumps of pink silene; auriculas by the stream, and in the grass, the rare sulphur anemone: but these are only a few of the many treasures.

AGAIN ONE SEEMS to hear the mountains whisper: "Why did they go so soon?"

The grass grows longer—and is full of the taller, later flowers—but then come the hay-makers, and sweep it all away. When they mow the upland pastures, they have to tie the hay up in huge sheets of sacking and send it rolling down the hillsides. You may see the great bundles hopping and skipping down till they reach the barns. So now all is swept and tidied again—indoors and out—and here come the first summer visitors once more!

A. G. V. H.

As Felt a Little Boy

AT THE foot of the pasture, overshadowed by elms and ancient willows, lay the pond. A sunny brook rippled into it and hurried out again in a gush of waterfall that spattered down over weed-grown rocks and, even from the house, could be heard whispering in the night stillness.

I was a little boy when first I saw the pond, but I do not remember the time when I could not throw a stone across it, it was so small. Yet the shores sloped steeply into the clear dark water, and near the dam was a hole whose bottom, rumor said, no line could reach. There were fish in it, too: burnished, apathetic goldfish, too wary to touch a hook; gamy yellow perch, banded with shadow; prickly blue and orange sunfish that seized the merest shred of bait and flopped helplessly under the willows a moment after.

Through the long summer afternoons, when dragonflies darted over the pickerel weed, turtles basked on fallen logs; it was a friendly spot. But with the twilight a change crept over the pond. Its waters grew strange, and sinister; causeless eddies swirled across its surface; and along its banks were stirrings and patterings, tiny cries and sudden silences. Then, one hurried through the misty pasture and up the lane, until the barnyard gate closed protectingly behind and the lights of home dispelled the haunters of the dusk.

R. C.

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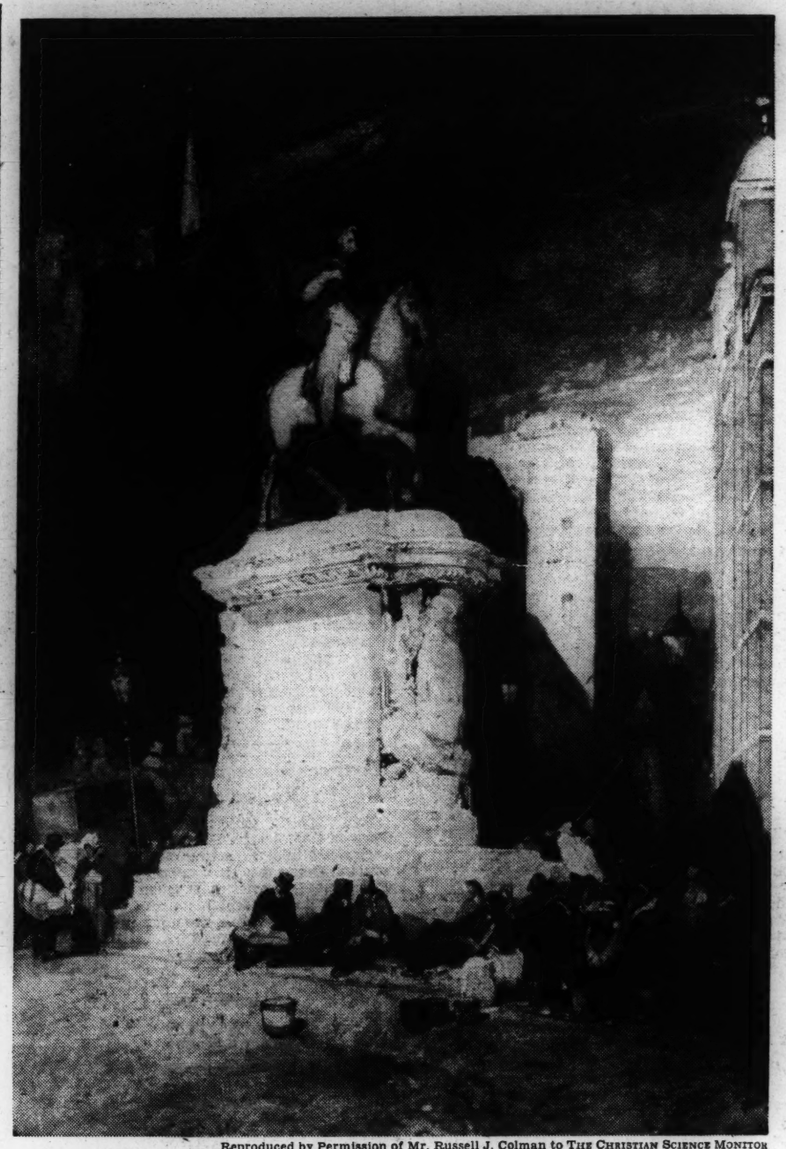

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CHARLES I MONUMENT, WHITEHALL, LONDON: *A Water Color by John Sell Cotman*

BY COMMON consent, the most beautiful of London's many statues is the equestrian effigy of Charles I, which occupies the site where the original "Charing Cross" was erected in 1291 by Edward I, in memory of his queen, Eleanor of Castile. This cross was demolished by the Puritans in 1647, and it is a wonder that the fine equestrian statue of Charles I, by the French sculptor, Hubert Le Sœur, was not also destroyed after the king's execution in 1649. For the statue itself was cast in 1633, and this date with the sculptor's signature can still be seen along the left foreleg of the horse; but, having happily lain concealed during the Commonwealth, it was brought to light after the Restoration and set up at Charing Cross in 1674.

The noble and dramatically composed water color of this monument by John Sell Cotman was presumably painted before Trafalgar Square was begun about 1826, prior to which the short street known as Charing Cross—a nodal point between London and Westminster—was surrounded by mews and mean back streets. Cotman's water color, apart from its obvious intrinsic merits as a masterpiece of water color art, is a most illuminating social document, showing us the manners, habits and traffic of Charing Cross at the beginning of the nineteenth century.

The original is now in the private collection of Mr. Russell J. Colman, at Crown Point, Norwich, and it is by kind permission of Mr. Colman, owner of the largest and finest collection in the world of works by the Norwich School of artists, that we are enabled to reproduce this water color. Threatened some time back by mould growth, the water color has been most successfully treated by the expert, Kennedy North. Not only has it been preserved from injury and future attack, but the color has been revivified, so that we see it today as it must have looked when it first left Cotman's hands.

FRANK RUTTER

That Flight of the First Fern

IF THE plants of Nonsuch could, like the morning stars, sing together, the chorus of Cedar and Sage and Goldenrod would rise from nine-tenths of them, these three natives forming the major part of the trees, the shrubs, and the weed-like annuals. Yet there are dozens of others all represented by a few plants. As I look over a list which we made out in early spring, I am impressed with the charm of the common names, something almost wholly lacking in fish. When we return from a fishing trip we have hamlets, hinds, gags, groupers, porgies, and breams—titles as uncouth and meaningless as their owners are graceful and beautiful. But sea-lavender, seaside goldenrod, tassel-plant, sea rocket, star-of-the-earth, mallow, rosy primrose, oleander, poorman's-weatherglass, match-me-if-you-can, —these are a delight to tell over, euphonious or meaningful, or both.

In spring, Nonsuch is ablaze with thousands of pink stars as the oleanders burst forth; later comes the rose red of hibiscus, and gradually, in the autumn months, a background of golden spires sets the island again on fire. It is a pleasant alarm when a half-grown great blue heron rises with a sudden raucous outburst from the beach, or a young tropic-bird squawks beneath your very feet, but to be surprised by a flower is an even keener joy. I recall a waste of gray and silver rocks, from which a tiny brilliant face looked up at me, and I saw my first scarlet pimpernel. And after I had found others and had become used to them, . . . Nonsuch gained a new charm. Nothing becomes more monotonous, mile after mile through a car window, than endless wheat fields, and yet to us the finding of a single stalk of wheat growing on our island was a memorable event. It was very probably the only living wheat for a thousand miles. In the matter of plant surprises we need not wallow forever in sweet sentimentalism—the careless somnambulist on Nonsuch may encounter cactus or nettle, obliterating for the time being all charm of botany.

I have made a list of the plants of Nonsuch according to distribution and probable method of arrival. The European and West Indian derivations are about equal, and from the latter region about as many must have reached Bermuda by floating as were carried by birds, while a much smaller number doubtless braved the hundreds of miles of water by parachuting on the steady southeast winds.

An illustration of the distributing power of winged seeds came to notice close to my laboratory. A dense growth of green weeds sprang up early in the year on the site of an old garden, and in July blossomed and formed seeds. It proved to be the hairy horseweed, alias *Leptilon linifolium*. In coffee cups, aquaria, in deep-sea hauls from a mile down, between one's eyes and book, entangled in penpoints—everywhere the tiny, pappus-winged seeds drifted their way, soundless and buoyant as diminutive balloons.

One of my last walks was through the cedar forest of the sheltered slope. The pounding of the surf was inaudible here, but a low restless wind eddied down through the branches. I stood and listened, and heard a perfect reproduction of the sound of the waves as I should hear them beyond the crest. It was most strange to listen to this false echo among the trees, a sound as hollow and meaningless to these pampered cedars as the roaring of the ocean which we like to fancy lies in a seashell.

When I come to choose a plant to carry back to my home, I shall creep far into one of the great caves which wind and water have etched into the heart of Nonsuch, and beneath a sun-lit crevice I shall pick a root of maiden-hair fern—one whose ancestor was carried (who knows how many years this side of the last glacial period) high in air, the atoms of spores whirling as they swept outward, billions of them dusting the troubled waters of midocean, until this one alighted in safety. And it must have alighted not only on land, but on some particular bit of soil suitable for germination and fruition. When next we are carried away with enthusiasm by some new feat of airplanes, let us not forget the flight of the First Fern.—WILLIAM BEEBE, in "Nonsuch: Land of Water." (Philadelphia: Lippincott.)

Fast Broken at Dawn

HE WILL swim out on the first clear wave of morning,
Turn in midstream
And float on a tide that seeps the level inlet
Over pools of bream.

The river broadens in sun to shallow margins,
Far chimney smoke
Crinkles the sky; he parts translucent water
With an even stroke.

The marsh quivers in light; a heron rises
On smoke-blue wings;
Where a muskrat dived the flexible current
shimmers
In widening rings.

—ELEANOR GLENN WALLIS, in *Voices*

Making Our Election Sure

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BY THE many statements pertinent to the election of the President of the United States, now being broadcast through every avenue of publicity, one is reminded of certain things the Apostle Peter wrote concerning the cultivation of essential Christian qualities.

Present-day theories, it may be observed, stress the notion that candidates for office must rely for their success largely upon the molding of public opinion and the political trend of the voters. The apostle makes the individual responsible for his own election to eternal salvation, through exercise of those qualities which will ensure spiritual growth and entrance into Christ's kingdom, the true understanding of the Christ-idea, which heals and blesses mankind.

The foundational precepts which the apostle set forth are just as applicable in considering present-day party politics, candidates for office, and voters, as they were to the primitive Christians, for the holding of an office should mean to the occupant larger opportunities for service to humanity. Admonishing Christians to seek these essential qualities, the apostle writes (II Peter 1:5-7, 10, 11): "Giving all diligence, add to your faith virtue; and to virtue knowledge; and to knowledge temperance; and to temperance patience; and to patience godliness; and to godliness brotherly kindness; and to brotherly kindness charity. . . . Wherefore the rather, brethren, give diligence to make your calling and election sure: for if ye do these things, ye shall never fall: for so an entrance shall be ministered unto you abundantly into the everlasting kingdom of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ."

Of spiritual things, as the apostle says (*ibid.*, 1:8), "If these things be in you, and abound"—the precious things of Spirit—"ye shall neither be barren nor unfruitful in the knowledge of our Lord Jesus Christ." The beloved disciple John writes, "Now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be." Accepting his sonship with the Father, each and every one may fill an exalted position in the kingdom of heaven on earth, under the government of the one Mind, and thus help to establish the reign of harmony and peace. In this government of the one Mind there is no need for campaigning, for propaganda, or for extravagant outlay of money. As one endeavors to realize and express his sonship with God, he will find himself abounding in the things of Spirit, and in the possession of dominion acquired through the right understanding of self-government. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 106) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "God has endowed man with inalienable rights, among which are self-government, reason, and conscience. Man is properly self-governed only when he is guided rightly and governed by his Maker, divine Truth and Love."

Before going to the polls to vote for the proper persons to fill federal, state, or municipal offices, citizens should try to ascertain whether or not the candidates have learned self-government through their willingness to be guided by Principle, rather than by selfish or party interests. If the moral law and the Sermon on the Mount are being practically applied in the individual lives of candidates, then one may have confidence that they will endeavor to carry on a form of government best adapted to promote the welfare of the people.

Christian Science is helping its adherents to see the advantage of making practical the precepts of success given by Peter to the early Christians. He admonishes them to add to faith virtue, knowledge, temperance, patience, godliness, brotherly kindness, and charity; and he also requires that this be done with "all diligence." What more is required to exalt anyone? In paying tribute to one who had held a high place in the esteem of his countrymen, Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 291) says that his work "began by warming the marble of politics into zeal according to wisdom, quenching the volcanoes of partizanship, and uniting the interests of all peoples; and it ended with a universal good overcoming evil."

To magnify good rather than evil, and to clear political campaigns of obnoxious vituperation and fraudulent misrepresentation would remove much of the confusion and doubt in the minds of the people. The plain statement of facts verified without ostentation or bitterness, fair play and brotherly kindness, together with the hopeful assurance of God's guidance and protection, would uphold national honor and confer high trust upon those whose lives are governed by Principle.

Everyone should see the importance of qualifying to vote intelligently, and of helping to safeguard the foundational trusts from which a free people derives its authority and power. Anticipating the permanent reliance of good government upon Principle through spiritual ascendency, Mrs. Eddy wrote (*ibid.*, p. 200), "Religious liberty and individual rights under the Constitution of our nation are rapidly advancing, avowing and consolidating the genius of Christian Science."

An Impression of Cecil Rhodes

THE first sight of Table Bay and Table Mountain, which was also my first sight of Africa, was one which I shall never forget. I shall not attempt a description of it—it has been described over and over again. But I may, at least, say that it is one of those extraordinary impressive landscapes which must have an effect upon a most unimaginative mind. We landed, if I am not mistaken, before noon, on a calm, bright sunny autumn day about the end of February, 1891. I was of course enchanted and so was my mother, with the complete novelty of everything. The old-fashioned horse-and-mule-drawn carriages of every description, most of which in their better days—perhaps forty years before—had paraded Hyde Park, mingled with the enormous lumbering open or tented Boer wagons, drawn by sixteen oxen, and almost invariably driven by wizened yellow faced Hottentots; the various types of negroes, the number of Malays, often dressed in bright colours; the heavy, sturdy figures of the Cape Dutch and the rather more active-looking Britishers; all combined in a setting of old Dutch houses with gables, and modern, square, ugly red-brick houses of British design, with the background of Table Mountain and avenues of great pine trees, acacias and eucalyptus; with clouds of dust which almost took the place of a London fog; these made up a picture so varied and so exciting that I was almost swept off my feet.

My mother and I, with our light luggage, got into one of the old-fashioned carriages and drove off to a boarding-house in the suburb of Wynberg, where rooms had been engaged for us beforehand by some kind friend, as being far pleasanter, quieter, cleaner and less dusty than the extraordinary antiquated hotels of Cape Town itself. The road to Wynberg, running under Table Mountain, was a series of avenues, with small and pleasant houses on either side, all of which had large gardens and many fine trees. Altogether it would have been difficult to find a more enchanting place for a rest cure. . . .

The first thing that I wished to do after arrival was to get into contact with Rhodes, who was then for me a sort of demigod. I left my letter of introduction to him at his curious little cottage not far from Wynberg, which struck me as an amazingly modest abode for a man who was one of the richest, if not the richest, in the world at that day, and then, pending an answer, I asked Seymore Fort, Sir Henry Loch's private secretary, if he could take me round to the Parliament House and give me a sight of the great man. In a day or two he let me know that Rhodes would be there at a certain hour, when he would come with me. As we walked up to the Parliament House, together, I saw a large figure of a man, with a rolling gait, in not over-clean gray flannels, with a somewhat battered straw hat on his head, his hands thrust deeply into his trouser pockets and his jacket pulled up to his waist, showing an enormous breadth of beam, wandering meditatively upon the road before us.

Fort said to me: "There you are! That's Rhodes."

I gazed on the curious back, deeply impressed with an astonishment that was only to grow as I got to know him better. On my return home, I found a very pleasant note from him asking me to dine in a day or two. We were only men at dinner, and the dining-room could not have held more than eight or ten at most. . . .

But it was Rhodes himself naturally who was the star performer, and him I shall never forget. His large, stocky figure surmounted by the head of a Roman Emperor, which was yet extremely British on account of the naturally ruddy complexion, deepened by years of African sun to a rich brick colour, in which were set large, vague, dreamy, grey eyes, surmounted by a high forehead with a shock of reddish hair, made him one of the most extraordinary figures I have ever seen. He at once produced on me the impression that Bismarck did when I came up to him in the station in Berlin on the day of his departure: that of a Colossus, who was different to and above other men, and could hardly be judged by the same standards. —From "The Theatre of Life," by ESME HOWARD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

Tiptoe Visits to Charles Darwin

THE Darwins with their children moved out to Downe House in Kent. This was a fifteen-acre estate near the sleepy little village of Downe. There were fine old trees, herbaceous borders complete with sundial, shaven lawn, wagtails and fieldfares, and the somewhat rambling house was wreathed in roses and ivy as a good English house should be. Here was no formality, and though life was maintained in tranquillity deliberately, the garden was bright with children. They became their father's collectors, proudly laying grasses on his breakfast plate and beetles on his blotting pad. They recall with gratitude how they were always allowed to push all the chairs to the side of the room to make way for games; they remember that though Father's working hours were sacred because he was doing a very important book about limpets and another on corals, they were more attracted by his closed door than anything in the house. And as his work desk held all the scissors, paste, knives, stickummy and measuring things and string, there were endless tiptoe visits to him, and they supposed that since they whispered to him they did not interrupt him. Games indeed were scarcely any fun without him, and a future astronomer, *aetat circa* ten, offered his father sixpence to come and play with him.

So Darwin, with a sense of infinite leisure, went along perfecting his careful labors, enjoying his family, and coming to the final page of his little yellow note book with the colossal idea in it. Here are a few lines of the last letter from his quiet privacy;

"The weather was delicious. Yesterday I strolled a little beyond the glade for an hour and a half, and enjoyed myself—the fresh yet dark-green of the grand Scotch firs, the brown of the catkins of the old birches, with their white stems, and a fringe of distant green from the larches made an excessively pretty view. At last I fell asleep on the grass, and awoke with a chorus of birds singing around me, and squirrels running up the trees, and some woodpeckers laughing, and it was as pleasant and rural a scene as ever I saw, and I did not care one penny how any of the beasts or birds had been formed."—From "Green Laurels," by DONALD CULROSS PEATTIE. (New York: Simon and Schuster.)

In the Studio

UPON a dais
In the center of the studio
Sits a little Chinese girl.
Straight black hair
Frames her plump face
And hangs in an even fringe
Above her sloping brows.
She wears a hand-made dress of brocade
The color of peach blossoms,
Buttoned high about her throat
In the manner of her native land.
When she rests we chat with her
And she smiles her wide incurious smile.
She answers our questions politely
(She is a restaurant keeper's daughter),
But in her eyes
Is the imperturbable wisdom
Of the Orient.

LUCILLE JOYCE GILBERT

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Strong Up-Trend Seen in Boston Business; More Hurley-Dolan Charges by Republicans

Boston Today

Prosperity Turns Corner at Last

That famous corner around which Prosperity has allegedly been coming for seven long years was hailed today by no less conservative an agency than Boston's Chamber of Commerce as having at last been successfully rounded.

Business, announced the Chamber today, taking a long perspective of the whole industrial and mercantile picture, now offers evidence of an up-trend stronger than has been experienced here in several years.

The Chamber's report it was emphasized is not based or rumor or secondary statistics, but on definite, visible steps, such as new building construction. The report gives actual names and instances of these tangible proofs of improvement.

That the Chamber can present such evidence is heartening to officials who point out that for many years they compiled such reports monthly. Then the lean years set in, when, rather than record failure and decline, the reports were discontinued.

Encouraged by general reports of improved conditions, the Chamber's bureau of commercial and industrial affairs surveyed the Boston field, gathered reports, carefully tabulated the data.

Chief indication of improvement found by the survey was the many new business structures actually under way or far enough advanced in plans to be seriously regarded.

Boston's biggest private construction project in years is reported to be in contemplation, says the bureau, as a result of the sale of a large parcel of land at St. James avenue, Berkeley and Stuart streets —in the Park square district—to the Liberty Mutual Insurance Company. It is understood that a ten-story office building will be erected on the site, based on plans drawn by Chester Lindsay Churchill, architect. The company now occupies

(Continued on Page 10, Column 6)

Rare Orchids In Three-Day Show

Orchids—hundreds of them in as many colors—are attracting Bostonians to Horticultural Hall during a three-day exhibit, which began yesterday.

Exotic blossoms, prized and priced highly, are banked in colorful display. Backgrounds for the popular cattleya are formed by the lesser known, but as beautiful, spray orchids. On a center table of the main hall, Ramona, a cross between the ordinary cattleya and saphronitis, holds imperious court.

To one side, Mrs. William K. Dupont's exhibit gives proof of the parasitic existence of the orchid, growing from tree trunks, living on air and water. There is only one known terrestrial orchid, an official explained, all others are of the swamp, marshland or jungle variety.

Via the Queen Mary and air express, a selection of blooms and sprays arrived from English cultivators. Against one wall, a display of more than 50 cattleya blossoms—white petals, white sepals, and wine-colored lip—are the outgrowth of one seed pod.

On another table, a tall, slender branch of white bells is the only representative of the Dove Orchid, which derives its name from the tiny dove-shaped pistil in the heart of the bell.

The friendly Indian chief who extended welcome to early American settlers is memorialized in a russet-tinted flower dedicated to Massasoit.

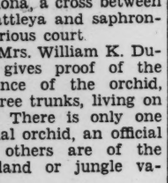
Nearly hidden in a side room is a display of plants showing degrees of growth from seed to full-blown, seven-year-old. Volumes, written in English and French, explain the cultivation of orchids.

The gold medal of the American Orchid Society—holding its seventh national exhibition here—for the best American-raised orchid was awarded to the L. Sherman Adams Company of Wellesley, for a delicate, lavender-colored flower.

A specia dlisplay of chrysanthemums, fruits and vegetables is arranged in one of the smaller exhibition rooms by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. Competing against the orchids in interest, a huge bank of grapes, all sizes and clusters, ranges across one end of the room.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Mostly overcast weather tonight and Friday; slightly cooler tonight; gentle to moderate variable and westerly winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont: Partly cloudy tonight and Friday, slightly cooler tonight.

Massachusetts: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, cooler in the north portion tonight.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Mostly cloudy tonight and Friday, probably showers on the coast, not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Gentle to moderate westerly winds over the north portion, with generally fair weather and gentle to moderate shifting winds over the south portion, with overcast showery weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

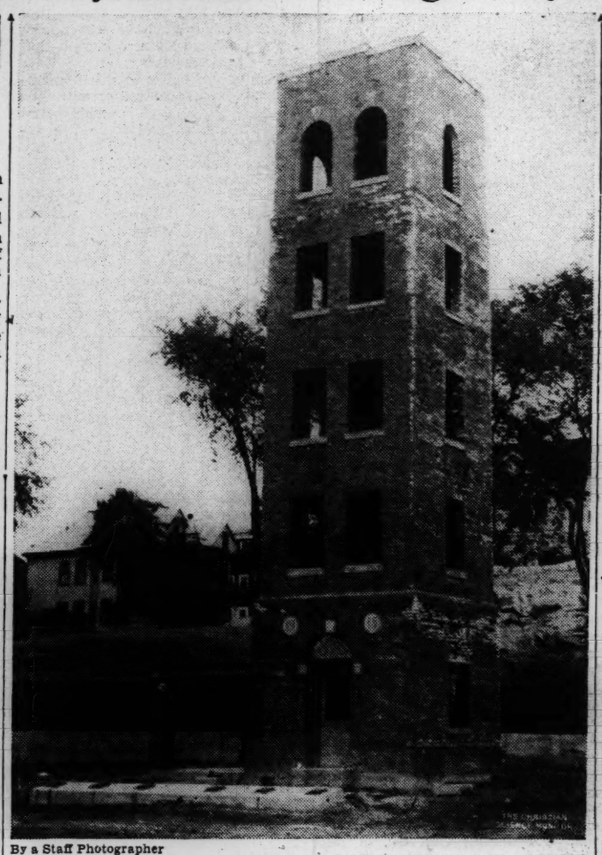
	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	70	Minneapolis	48	62
Bermuda	76	84	New Orleans	76	88
Chicago	56	60	New York	64	72
Denver	44	62	Norfolk	72	82
Helena	44	74	Philadelphia	68	76
Jacksonville	78	86	St. Louis	64	68
Kansas City	58	60	San Francisco	69	80
Los Angeles	60	96	Washington	68	80
Miami	82	86			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Oct. 8.
B—Maximum, Oct. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday, 5:31 p. m.; height, 9.5 feet.
Friday, 6:15 a. m.; height, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.



By a Staff Photographer

Somerville's New Fire Tower
Structure Just Completed by WPA to Be Used in Training Firemen

New Fire Tower For Somerville

Fire Prevention Week sees the completion in Somerville of the new 60-foot drill tower, erected for training the members of the city's 11 fire companies in more co-ordinated fire fighting.

Built of red brick reclaimed from an old stable, the tower was erected by labor furnished by the Federal Government. Necessary incidentals were supplied by the city of Somerville. Total cost to the city was less than $1000.

Each fire company will drill at the tower once every two weeks, using all engines and apparatus required in combatting a fire. Under the instruction of Lieut. William Murray, the companies will experiment in the basement of the five-story structure, with smoke, gas, and chemicals.

During the next fortnight, or as soon as Mayor Leslie E. Knox returns from Virginia with Boston's company of Ancient and Honorables, the tower will be dedicated, Chief J. C. McNally declared.

Periscopes Ahoy, Off Provincetown

"Periscopes off Provincetown" will probably ecno on commercial ships rounding Cape Cod during the next two weeks.

But mariners need have no thought of torpedoes—for it is merely the builders' trials of the newest addition to Uncle Sam's navy—the submarine Perch—that will occur off Provincetown. Mariners were warned today by the United States hydrographic office to keep a good lookout for periscopes, and avoid as far as possible navigating along or across measured mile courses in the Provincetown area, starting Oct. 13.

The Perch, fourth modern underseas craft, built for the U. S. navy since 1933 by the Electric Boat Company, Groton, Conn., is to operate submerged on the outer and inner standardization courses and will also run various submerged speed trials. The Perch has a displacement of 1330 tons, waterline length of 292 feet, a beam of 25 feet, and a draft of 15.2 feet.

Previous to launching of the Perch last May, the Cuttlefish, Shark, and Tarpon were turned out from the Groton shipyards. Other submarines launched there after the Perch were the Pickerel, and Permit. Keels for the Salmon, Seal, and Skipjack have been laid.

Harvard Hears Political Talks

Students at Harvard this election year should have no excuse for not voting for somebody. Witness the meeting held in New Lecture Hall last night, when speakers from four political groups explained to the boys "The Position of My Party."

In the effort to make "my party" their party, State Senator Henry Parkman Jr. talked about the Republicans; David Stock, financial expert during Hoover's administration, supported President Roosevelt and the Democrats; Albert Sprague Coolidge, chemistry professor, expounded Socialism; and David Grant, secretary of the Young Communist League, praised the aims of Communism.

The Harvard students refused to show their hand last night, however, other than to applaud politely as each speaker finished.

Fall River Police on Air

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FALL RIVER, Mass., Oct. 8—The Fall River police department took over control this week of the new two-way radio system which has been operated experimentally for 10 days. Two police cars have been equipped with the two-way radio apparatus that enables headquarters and men in cruiser cars to converse.

Port Wins Delay On New Ice Rate

Boston railroad and maritime interests today welcomed news of a temporary victory in one phase of their struggle to increase Boston port business by equalizing competitive factors with New York and other North Atlantic ports.

Some time ago the Interstate Commerce Commission fixed a new rate for placing ice in referigerating cars that was $1.80 a ton more than the rate allowed in competitive ports.

This would mean diversion of considerable perishable foodstuffs from Boston to other ports. Especially would it affect banana shipments, it was held.

The Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Port Authority urged local railroads to petition the I. C. C. for relief.

The I. C. C. today complied, postponing the effective date of the rate change until further notice.

Negro Athlete U. S. Prosecutor

United States Attorney Francis J. W. Ford today announced the appointment of Edward O. Gourdin, a Negro of Roxbury, as an assistant United States attorney on the Boston staff. Mr. Gourdin was graduated from Harvard College in 1921 and from Harvard Law School in 1924. In his college days he was a track celebrity and held the intercollegiate world record for the broad jump for three and one half years.

Boston Today

Attack Continues Against Hurley

Assertions that State Treasurer Charles F. Hurley openly conferred with former City Treasurer Edmund L. Dolan and his attorney Thomas F. Mahoney on the very day that arguments were being concluded in the Dolan case last June, and that Mr. Hurley went out of his way to exhibit his intimacy with Mr. Dolan in the presence of Judge Edward F. Hanify were made today by John F. Shea, former State Senator from Holyoke.

The charges were made at the noon rally at the Republican headquarters at 339 Washington street. They were a second-day development to the allegations made in the same place yesterday by Representative Philip G. Bowker of Brookline that Mr. Hurley in his capacity as State Treasurer had purchased some $1,400,000 in municipal bonds from the Legal Securities Corporation. This concern was later held by Judge Hanify to be operated by dummies for Mr. Dolan, so he might wrongfully profit.

"For the first time in the history of Massachusetts," said Mr. Shea, "we find the State Treasurer of this great Commonwealth openly and brazenly seeking to intimidate and influence the judiciary. That, of course, is consistent with the atmosphere on Beacon Hill created by the Kingfish himself, and, true to form, 'O. K. Charley' falls into line."

As Mr. Shea described the scene, Mr. Dolan and Mr. Mahoney were sitting in the dining room of the City Club during the noon recess of the trial.

"Michael J. Ward, Curley's henchman from Roxbury and Brighton," said Mr. Shea, "was running in and out of the dining room with messages to Dolan and his counsel. There was a look of distress on Dolan's face and Mike the runner was doing his best to bring in good news.

"Suddenly," continued Mr. Shea, "the State Treasurer, Mr. Hurley, appeared on the scene in person. He went immediately to Dolan's side, put his hand on Dolan's shoulder and remained by Dolan's side until the noon recess was over, engaging

(Continued on Page 11, Column 6)

Heavy Cargoes From West Coast

A threatened strike of seamen on the Pacific coast caused western shippers over a week ago to load eastbound freighters with every available pound of cargo that they could carry. Some of these cargoes arriving today in Boston caused inbound freight figures to soar to high levels.

The freighter, Minnesotan, and the Robert Luckenbach, arrived in port today each literally laden to her Plimsoll line. They brought in wool, lumber, dried fruits, paper, hides and skins.

Outbound commerce was booming today also. The British freighter, Bogota, sailed for Hull, Eng., with a full cargo of 3150 tons of scrap iron and steel. The Bogota, herself headed for the same destiny as her present cargo after this voyage, was purchased by Dutch interests, who will take the boat over at the conclusion of the present voyage.

Inbound trans-Atlantic passenger traffic to Boston was also reported heavy. Two large passenger lists are nearing Boston today from the British Isles. The Anchor Liner Cameronia, which is due late Saturday or early Sunday from Glasgow and Belfast, has 635 passengers, the largest carried by a liner of this company so late in the season for many years.

Haigis Seeks Labor Support In Hurley Attack on Record

Up and Down Beacon Hill

That John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor, is disturbed over organized labor's failure to support him openly, is apparent to political observers who have talked with him recently.

Mr. Haigis is smarting under an attack on his labor record by Charles F. Hurley, State Treasurer and his Democratic opponent for the gubernatorial post. In view of Mr. Haigis's entire record, it would appear that this attack is unjustified and that organized labor leaders who profess to remember their friends should come to the Republican nominee's defense.

Record Called "Best"

Certain labor leaders often have said privately, "Mr. Haigis has the best labor record of any Republican candidate for major state office in the last decade." And inasmuch as the labor record of Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., has been very favorable, this statement gives a good idea as to Mr. Haigis' record on labor legislation while a member of the State Senate.

It is understood that of approximately 40 labor measures before the Legislature during Mr. Haigis' service as Senator, he voted for 26, which is a splendid average, particularly when compared with the record of other Republicans in past years. Mr. Haigis and his friends believe they should receive support from labor.

Try to Maintain Hold

Of course, there are many Democrats who have voted 100 per cent in favor of labor proposals, regardless of their nature, merely to retain whatever hold they have on labor.

Mr. Hurley's attack upon Mr. Haigis' labor record is confined to old-age assistance and workmen's compensation legislation, and, according to Mr. Haigis, only plays leapfrog with the truth.

It is understood that Mr. Haigis will make a detailed reply to Mr. Hurley and by reference to the records prove that Mr. Hurley's charges are false.

At the same time, it is understood some labor leaders are considering making public statements to sup-

(Continued on Page 11, Column 8)

Youth Pictured As Mainstay Of U.S. Journalism

Civilization Owes Debt to New Generation, Press Official Says

Speaks to Women

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—William E. Haskell, assistant to the president of the New York Herald Tribune, said last night that the future of American journalism will depend upon youth and its development.

"American journalism has come a long way and it is destined for a great future," he told the New England conference of state federations of women's clubs at its twenty-seventh annual meeting here.

Responsibility to Youth

"This future," Mr. Haskell said, "will depend on youth and its development. We owe a greater responsibility to youth than they can feel toward us. In a world torn with strife and misunderstandings, we can only advance as a people through the guidance of our coming generations."

"Let us work together," he said in speaking on the subject "The Contribution of the Newspaper to the Youth of America."

"Not only will we be making our contribution as good newspapers to the youth of America, but youth will repay us by making its contribution in turn for the development of a higher civilization."

Influence for Good

"The strongest influence for national good is found in the concerted activities of federated women's clubs," Mr. Haskell asserted in discussing the annual forum on current problems conducted by his paper.

In another talk, Charles R. Brown, dean emeritus of Yale Divinity School, said today "life is not a question of material holdings but of the development of personality."

"A man's life does not consist of the number of things that he has. Life is not made up of things—life is made up of certain qualities of mind and heart. These may go with an abundance of things—they often do—or with a very modest supply of things as it happens, but in either case life is not made up or things as it happens, but in either case life is not made up of things. . . ."

Influence of Industry

At the opening session of the conference, Winthrop L. Carter, president of the New England council, asserted there was need for "industry-mindedness" in government "as long as industry continues to be the chief source of New England's economic wealth."

Mrs. H. A. Mayforth, chairman of the art committee, urged the clubwomen to give serious attention to the promotion of arts and crafts within their states in her annual report.

She lauded the work of Mrs. J. Randolph Coolidge of Sandwich, N. H., in connection with arts and crafts.

Mrs. Charles L. Fuller, vice-chairman, also read a report, using the work of the mothercraft committee as her subject.

Steamer Schedule Confusion Ended

For more years than many a waterfront habitué can recall, there have been two steamers sailing from Boston at the same time and from the same pier on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. One is the Baltimore boat and the other the Philadelphia bound steamer.

One result has been confusion at the pier, especially by tardy passengers wondering if they were rushing aboard the right boat, and another effect has been serious congestion of traffic along the waterfront with trucks and taxicabs hurrying late cargo and passengers to the Merchants & Miners Pier, South Boston.

Today the first change in a steamship sailing hour that has become almost an institution at Boston is announced effective next Monday. The steamers for Philadelphia will sail from Boston on Mondays and Wednesdays at 5 p. m. and on Saturdays at noon, bringing them to Philadelphia on Wednesdays, Fridays and Mondays. Sailing of the Baltimore and Norfolk steamers will remain unchanged—Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 5 p. m.

Cotton Mill Men Enthuse Over New Stabilizing Plan; New Deal Aid Is Discounted

Alleged wholesale failures of federal legislation to bring stability to the cotton industry today accelerated plans of cotton manufacturers to organize a stabilization corporation within the industry itself. It would be charged with regulating market activities, under the guiding hand and support of private enterprise.

With appeals for this plan ringing in their ears, cotton experts from all over the United States were returning home today, following their all-day conference in Boston yesterday, at which federal legislation was discussed in detail and found, not only wanting, but extremely entangling to the cotton business.

Throughout the day, the heads of cotton manufacturers had wagged sadly at the prospects of obtaining stability through what the Roosevelt Administration was attempting by way of regulation and productive restrictions. Then came Dr. Claudius T. Murchison, president of the Cotton Textile Institute, with his electrifying plan to form a stabilization corporation. The plan gained the immediate plaudits of the several hundred experts.

For Control From Within

The proposed organization would take cognizance of the great need for co-operation within the industry during periods of stress. Under the cotton president's proposal, the corporation would receive the support of mills and selling houses alike. Its business would be wholly non-competitive, to provide for the retirement of obsolete machinery and to hold in check the excessive operation of marginal machinery through the use of the well-known leasing system which has attracted much attention in America and in Europe.

Mr. Murchison said he believed the corporation could be made to function well within the provisions of the antitrust law. The Federal Government, he said, will recognize that the corporation is an attempt by the industry itself to correct fundamental weaknesses which cotton men know exist in distribution methods.

"To my mind," the cotton execu-

(Continued on Page 10, Column 5)

New England Gets $771,700 in Federal Funds for Bridges

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The allocation of $771,700 of federal work relief funds for reconstruction of bridges damaged during last spring's floods in Maine, Connecticut, and New Hampshire was approved yesterday by the President.

Maine received $102,200 for reconstruction of a bridge over the Androscoggin River between Lisbon and Durham. Connecticut received $49,250 for three bridges, and New Hampshire, $620,250 for 17 projects. The work will be carried on under the supervision of the bureau of public roads.

Connecticut projects were:

New Milford, reinforced concrete bridge over the East Aspetuck River, $6500; Norwich and Lisbon, steel truss bridge over the Shetecket River, $40,000; and Stafford, reinforced concrete bridge over Square Pond Brook, $2750.

New Hampshire projects were:

Hancock-Greenfield, over Contoocook River on Forest Road at town line, $18,750; Boscawen-Centerbury, steel superstructure over Merrimack River, $45,000; New Boston,

(Continued on Page 10, Column 7)

Hints Legal Action To Force Inclusion Of Names on Ballot

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Attorney Harold Strauch said today he will begin at once a mandamus action against Dr. C. John Satti, secretary of state, to compel him to put left wing Socialist nominees on the ballot in next month's election as the legal candidates of the Socialist party.

The lawyer said he would wait no longer for an opinion from Attorney General Edward J. Daly as to whether the right or left wing faction legally represents the Socialist party since the two groups split at the party's state convention nearly a month ago.

The split came when the right wing, led by Mayor Jasper McLevy of Bridgeport, voted to disaffiliate from the national Socialist party.

Future Tax Victims Arrive

Something in the way of an innovation in political campaigning is scheduled to reach Boston late today when a motor caravan of young persons, voting for the first time this year and calling themselves "Victims of Future Taxes," will arrive to further the cause of Governor Landon.

They plan to hold a rally in Faneuil Hall tomorrow noon. It is to be presided over by Alfred E. Lilienthal, president of the group. Henry Cabot Lodge Jr., G. O. P. senatorial candidate, and former Gov. Alvan T. Fuller will be the chief speakers.

A tour of local college campuses is contemplated for tomorrow morning.

The "Victims of Future Taxes" were organized in New York. Other motorcades are now reported campaigning in New York State and Maryland.

Rhode Island War On Horse Betting Gets Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8—Intensive educational campaigning, designed to win support throughout the State for repeal of pari-mutual betting on horses, has been launched by the Citizens' Committee Against Legalized Gambling in Rhode Island. The committee hopes to have a petition signed with thousands of names ready for presentation to the next legislature, which meets in January.

Dr. Edward Holyoke, former pastor for 44 years of the Calvary Baptist Church here presided at the session recently at which the program was launched. Eventually the committee intends to have three co-chairmen, one each to represent the Roman Catholic, Jewish and Protestant faiths.

Two methods are open for repeal of the race track charter, either by direct action of the legislature or by a referendum of the people. The committee plans first to seek wide support for its goal and then to present its suggestions to the legislature.

The executive committee set up to get the program into action includes Dr. Holyoke, Prof. C. Emanuel Ekstrom of Brown University, Canon Anthony R. Parshley, rector of St. Michael's church, Bristol; the Rev. Roger Alling, Church of the Good Shepherd, Pawtucket; Fred B. Perkins, president of the Rhode Island Universalist Convention; Rabbi Israel M. Goldman, Temple Emanu-El, Providence, and Dr. James V. Claypool, Haven Methodist Episcopal church, East Providence.

"I love horses and horse racing," Dr. Holyoke said. "This is not an anti-horse racing committee but an anti-commercialized gambling committee. No one would have any objection to horse racing if gambling could be removed, but since both seem inseparable, both must go."

Happy Environment Reflected in Class Held Teachers' Need

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8 (AP)—Removal of 15 per cent of the teachers in the United States was urged yesterday by Dr. Bruce B. Robinson, director of the department of child guidance of the Newark Board of Education, who said they have "undesirable personalities."

Such teachers, the speaker told the second annual state school health education conference here, "must be removed" because they are a "bad influence in classrooms."

"It is a matter for teachers to do, and if not taken care of by them," he said, "irate parents will do something unwise."

Dr. Robinson pointed out the need for happy environments in the development of good personality, saying teachers should not live in homes "weighted down by the responsibility of relatives who don't realize that they are independent professionals."

Roosevelt Again, Election Forecast

Re-election of President Roosevelt was forecast today by Creighton J. Hill, Washington editor of Babson's reports, at the twenty-third annual Babson business conference in Wellesley. He said his prediction was based on analysis of straw votes and other available evidence and was given from the standpoint of a statistician, not a politician.

"It is statistically apparent," Mr. Hill asserted, "that only a spectacular burst of speed on the part of the Republicans can prevent a Roosevelt victory. This upset is, of course, possible. It is not probable.

"We have insisted since last June," Mr. Hill continued, "that the election would be determined not by those who vote for Landon but by those who vote against Roosevelt.

"The anti-New Deal tide is rising. We record a mounting sentiment against the President. But it does not appear probable that this tide will reach sufficient height by Nov. 3 to wash out the present Administration."

Mr. Hill conceded that Republicans will make substantial congressional gains, and that because of mounting adverse sentiment many Democratic members of Congress will feel more independent, hence the President's legislative road would not be so smooth as previously.

Woodring Puts Peace Ahead Of Dollar Chasing

Stresses Need of World Trade but Would Not Let It Breed War

Speaks in Providence

Declares Proper Defensive Preparedness Is Deterrent to Aggression

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 8 (AP)—Harry H. Woodring, secretary of war, asserted here today he believed the United States would accept an isolation policy, rather than become involved in war.

Speaking before the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, Mr. Woodring said in an address prepared for delivery, "The desire for peace has never been so universal among our people," and described President Roosevelt as "a great champion for the cause of peace."

The war secretary called the Neutrality act "a unique example among maritime powers of the world in renouncing the rights of its citizens to trade and travel as they are fully authorized to do by the rules of international law.

"We contemplate this sacrifice," he said, "as a further effort to keep this country at peace.

No Monopoly on Resources

"Most thinking people know that no nation can maintain a monopoly of all the resources within its control without disturbing international relations. In our own case, international commerce is essential to our national economy. We need foreign markets for our industrial and agricultural products. We need foreign sources for certain raw materials. The withdrawal of the United States from the world trade would ruin many of our long established industries and would necessitate a readjustment of our whole economic machine.

"I firmly believe," he said, "that we can have a reasonably free flow of goods between this nation and many other nations through the development of policies mutually beneficial, and do so without in any way endangering peace. But, mark you, if isolation is thrust upon us as the only alternative to becoming embroiled in wars of others, I am certain we will accept it, and make this additional sacrifice for the sake of peace."

Not Dollar Defenders

"We must not, and will not, go to war to protect the foreign investments and profits of those among us who place the 'almighty dollar' before the welfare of our people," Secretary Woodring continued.

"We must not, and will not, become embroiled in any European war. But we can and will conduct ourselves with all the resources at our command in the interest of permanent peace, and maintain our defenses in a state of preparedness which will constitute a powerful deterrent of aggression against us and a real contribution to the preservation of peace."

"Our entire military system is based upon the idea of preserving peace," he said. "Our people have always wanted an army for protection against war.

"I know of no factor more contributing to that peace and security than a sound, conservative, yet adequate, national defense."

Mill Whistles Call Workers to Looms After Two Months

EAST DOUGLAS, Mass., Oct 8 (AP)—For the first time since Aug. 7, whistles on the five textile mills owned by the Hayward-Schuster company sounded their call yesterday for the employees, with about one quarter of the 1700 workers responding.

The five mills are located in East Douglas, Millbury, Franklin and Manchaug. Both the Hayward Woolen company and the Schuster Woolen company are in East Douglas.

The injunction against the strikers sought by the mill owners was granted yesterday by Judge Winfred H. Whiting in Superior Court. The injunction restrains members and officers of United Textile Workers' Unions involved in the strike from picketing, intimidating employees, committing acts of violence, or interfering with the mills in their business. It also enjoins the workers from continuing the strike for the purpose of obtaining 100 per cent union shops.

Sheriff H. Oscar Rocheleau had placed a number of deputies on duty at each of the mills today in case of violence. There was none, however, and none is expected, he said.

Union officials said today they have not made any plans for action if the mill directors bring in workers from outside the State, which they may now do legally. Counsel for the unions in the injunction hearing, Attorney Clarence E. Tupper, said he will file tomorrow in Supreme Court an appeal from Judge Whiting's decision. A request for a stay of the injunction will also be asked, he said. Until a hearing on the request is held, however, the injunction will stand.

Dr. Potter to Speak

Dr. Pitman B. Potter, who, during 1935, was legal adviser to the Ethiopian Government, will be guest speaker at a luncheon on Saturday, Oct. 10, which marks the beginning of the forty-second season of the Twentieth Century association. The association has its headquarters at 3 Joy street, Beacon Hill, where the luncheon is to be held. Dr. Potter will speak on "This World of Nations Today."

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Miss Margaret Morrison, C. S., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of The Mother Church, in the Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45.

Theaters

COPLEY—"Come Home to Roost," comedy by Fred Herendeen, starring Mary Young and Herbert Yost. 8:30.

PLYMOUTH—"Boy Meets Girl," by Bella and Samuel Spewack. 8:30.

SHUBERT—"First Lady," starring Jane Cowl, by Katharine Dayton and George S. Kaufman. Presented by Sam H. Harris. 8:30.

STATLER BALLROOM—Cornelia Otis Skinner in her original character sketches For the benefit of the Community Church of Boston. 8:15.

COLONIAL—"Red, Hot and Blue!" Musical comedy by Cole Porter. Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse. 8:30.

REPERTORY—"Class of '29," presented by the WPA. 8:30.

Movies

MODERN—"Stage Struck," starring Dick Powell and Joan Blondell. 10:48 a. m., 1:50, 5:05, 8:20. Also "China Clipper," with Pat O'Brien. 9:20 a. m., 12:25, 3:28, 6:40, 9:55.

TREMONT—"Seven Keys to Baldpate," with Gene Raymond. 9, 11:27 a. m., 2:26, 5:25, 8:24. Also "Sins of Man," featuring Jean Heraholt. 10:08 a. m., 12:51, 3:50, 6:49, 9:48. Tomorrow: Gary Cooper and Jean Arthur in "Mr. Deeds Goes to Town." Also "It's Love Again," with Jessie Matthews and Robert Young.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Anthony Adverse," featuring Fredric March and Olivia de Havilland. Fenway: 11 a. m., 1:35, 4:10, 6:40, 9:15. Paramount: 8:45 11:15 a. m., 1:45, 4:15, 6:45, 9:15.

BOSTON—"36 Hours to Kill," with Brian Donlevy and Gloria Stuart. 10:54 a. m., 1:58, 5:02, 8:06, 10:33. Stage: "Cuban Follies."

METROPOLITAN—"Wives Never Know." Featuring Charles Ruggles and Mary Boland. 11:20 a. m., 2, 4:45, 7:35, 10:20. Stage: Al Donahue and his orchestra with the "Rainbow Room Frolics." Tomorrow: "The Big Broadcast of 1937." Stage: Dave Appollon and his 1937 revue.

UPTOWN—"Mary of Scotland," featuring Katharine Hepburn and Fredric March. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. Also "Easy Money," with Onslow Stevens. 1, 4:30, 8.

UNIVERSITY—Robert Taylor and Barbara Stanwyck in "His Brother's Wife." 3, 6:15, 9:30. Also "Hot Money," with Ross Alexander. 1:45, 4:55, 8.

STATE AND ORPHEUM — "The Great Ziegfeld," with William Powell, Myrna Loy and Luise Rainer. Orpheum: 8 a. m. Both theaters: 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:35, 9. Tomorrow: "Dodsworth," featuring Walter Huston and Ruth Chatterton. Also "Sworn Enemy," with Robert Young and Florence Rice.

MEMORIAL — "My Man Godfrey," with William Powell and Carole Lombard. 10:33 a. m., 12:46, 2:59, 5:12, 7:25, 9:38.

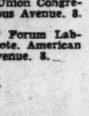
EXETER—"Three Wise Guys," featuring Robert Young and Betty Furness. 2, 4:55, 7:55. Also "Charlie Chan at the Race Track." 3:34, 6:30, 9:30.

Radio Programs On Page 11

FINE ARTS—"Nine Days a Queen," with Cedric Hardwicke and Nova Pilbeam. 1:30, 3:40, 7:50, 9:50. Also "How to Sleep," "The March of Fashion," "Hawaiian Memories," and other shorts.

COOLIDGE CORNER — "Charlie Chan at the Race Track." 2, 5:05, 8:10. Also "The Road to Glory," with Fredric March, Warner Baxter and Lionel Barrymore. 3:20, 6:30, 9:40.

SOUTH STATION THEATER — "Fashions in Love," "Fitzpatrick Color Travel," "Broadway Highlights," "La Fiesta de Santa Barbara," "Musical Charms," "Swampland," latest newsreels and other shorts.



Music

FAELTEN HALL (30 Huntington Avenue)—Concert of compositions by Arthur Foote. (Federal Music Project.) 8:15.

Other Events

WPA LECTURE—"How Can We Deal With Unemployment," by Col. John J. McDonough, employment director. Union Congregational Church, 485 Columbus Avenue. 8.

FAELTEN HALL—Composers' Forum Laboratory, featuring Arthur Foote, American composer. 30 Huntington Avenue. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 2:30.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Japanese Exhibition," guidance tour by Mrs. Tomita. 11 a. m.

Schools and Factories to See 'Hindenburg' Lead Air Parade

Schools will be dismissed and factory workers will be given a short recess as the zeppelin Hindenburg tomorrow makes a circle tour of southern New England to Boston, New York and New Jersey. Departure from the naval hangar at Lakehurst will be at 7 a. m. and arrival at Boston is expected at 11:15 a. m.

Warning of the zeppelin's approach will be heralded about an hour in advance by a plane towing a streamer bearing the legend "Hindenburg Coming!" This will give school children and factory workers ample time to reach a good vantage point. Other craft also will tell of the immediate approach of the zeppelin inasmuch as several planes are to lead the aerial procession, carrying the press and unofficial escorts.

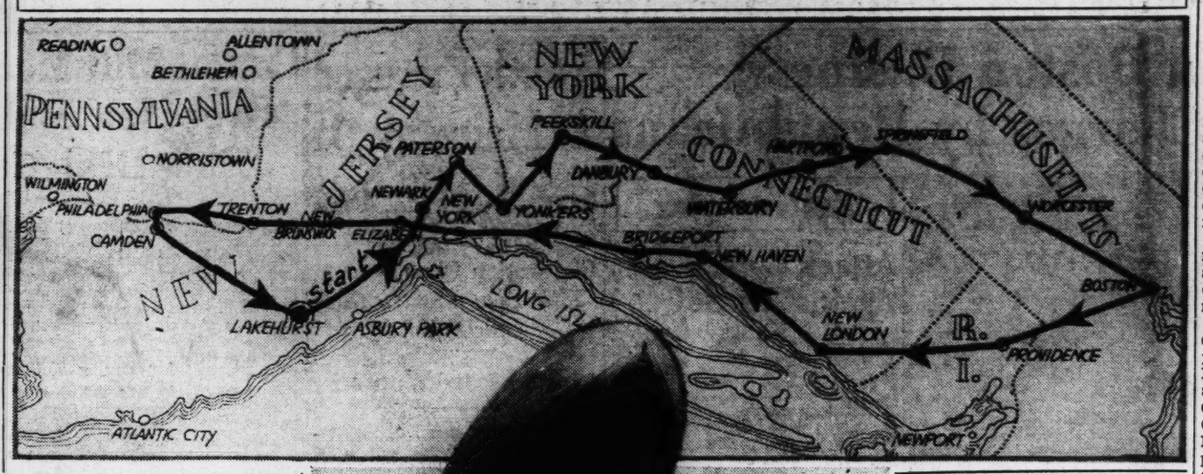
Landfall in Danbury, Conn., is expected at 9 a. m. From this point the course of the Hindenburg in New England by times is as follows: Waterbury, 9:25; New Britain, 9:40; Hartford, 9:50; Springfield, 10:15; Worcester, 10:45; Boston, 11:15; Quincy, 11:35; Brockton, 11:45; Attleboro, noon; Providence, 12:10 p. m.; New London, 12:55; New Haven, 1:40; Bridgeport, 1:55; Norwalk, 2:15, and Stanford, 2:30.

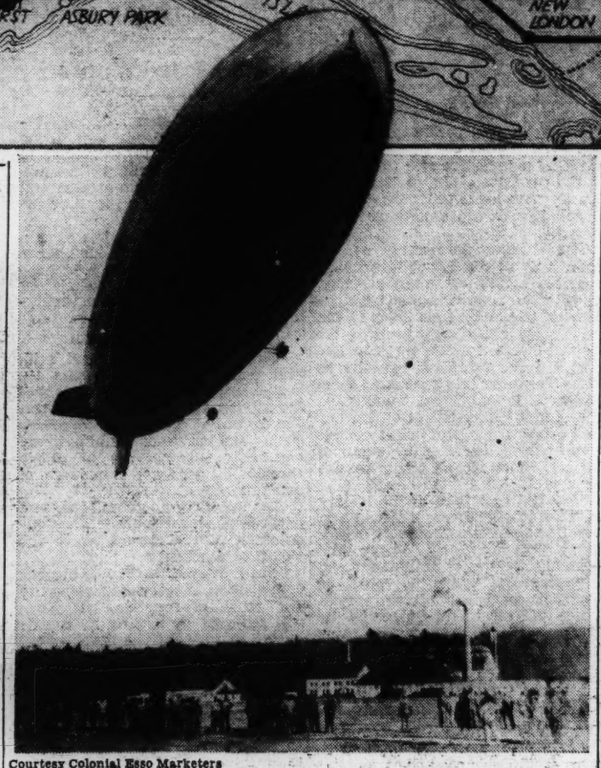
LAKEHURST, N. J., Oct. 8 (AP)—The dirigible Hindenburg, moored here for a two-day stopover in its North Atlantic passenger traffic, will take a party of 50 Standard Oil Company executives and several guests tomorrow on a 10-hour flight of approximately 618 miles over New Jersey, New York and New England.

Shortly after returning to the naval air station here, the giant ship will depart tomorrow night for its home port, Frankfort-on-Main, Ger.

Chain (N. B. C.) broadcasting from the ship is planned at 1:30 p. m.

The Hindenburg to Go Calling





Courtesy Colonial Esso Marketers

Upper—Map Showing the Route That the Hindenburg Will Take When It Flies to Boston.

Lower—As the Big Zeppelin Will Appear to Watchers on the Ground. This View Shows the Hindenburg Over Friedrichshafen, Where It Was Built

What the Candidates Say

Paul A. Dever, Attorney General, and Democratic nominee for re-election, speaking at a rally in Springfield:

"The brains of the Judge Felix Forte campaign committee (his Republican opponent's organization) is professionally, and therefore financially, interested in the success of the Quabbin contractor, the Cenedella Company of Milford (one of two companies awarded contracts at alleged excessive prices by Democratic members of the Metropolitan Water Supply Commission).

"One of the six members of the committee is Alfred Cenedella, lawyer for the Cenedella Company, which attempted to 'outrage the dictates of common justice' at the Quabbin reservoir. . . .

Discussing the contract which the Attorney General recently decided was illegal and against the public interest, he added, "Because the Cenedella Company has expended money pursuant to the terms of the illegal and void agreement, they clearly will make claim against the Commonwealth. If this claim is brought to court, it must be defended by the department of the Attorney General.

"Would the taxpayers of the Commonwealth prefer to have this defense managed by an Attorney General who has already expressed his opinion concerning it, or would they prefer to have it managed by an Attorney General whose alliance with Cenedella & Co. has been so clearly set forth in my broadcast tonight—an alliance which, like the contract itself, is contrary to public policy, inconsistent with the public interest and subversive of public welfare?"

* * *

Judge Felix Forte, Republican nominee for Attorney General, answering Mr. Dever at various rallies in suburban Boston, last night:

"Paul Dever has dodged again. He promised the citizens of Massachusetts that he would tell them the whole truth about the Quabbin dam mess. Instead of telling the people that his bosses, Daniel H. Coakley and James Michael Curley, were behind this outrageous attempt to mulct the state treasury of $400,000, his continued cowardly tactics were confined to charging Felix Forte with the friendship and support of Alfred B. Cenedella, first assistant district attorney of Worcester county under District Attorney Owen A. Hoban.

"I am proud of the friendship and support of Alfred B. Cenedella. An honorable and respectable attorney, the sole incrimination with which my opponent has tried to attack him is that he acted as counsel in court matters entirely unconnected with the Quabbin case, for one of the favored contractors in that mess. I knew he had acted as attorney for one of the Quabbin contractors in some cases running back a good many years. Notwithstanding, I demanded that Dever come forward with the real truth about these contracts, protect no one and pin the infamous attempt to rob the people of Massachusetts where it belonged—on Dever's bosses, Curley and Coakley."

* * *

John W. Haigis, Republican nominee for Governor, speaking at a church supper in the Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Cambridge:

"I recognize that the problem of unemployment is an enormous one and one of the most important problems of the day. Within the next two or three days I will name a committee of outstanding citizens of the Commonwealth to investigate the problem and report to me with some solution so that the Republican party may be able to offer something concrete in the way of solution to the people prior to the coming election."

Peter F. Snyder, former assistant to the Secretary of Labor in the United States Department of Labor, speaking at the same supper in support of Gov. Alfred M. Landon:

"There is not the slightest doubt that the Roosevelt Administration is committed to a further aggrandizement of federal authority. Let me point out that this cannot proceed without a diminution of the authority of states, counties and individual citizens. . . . Centralization of power which is the central essential of communism, fascism and all dictatorial government is the policy and program of the New Deal."

Governor Curley, Democratic nominee for United States Senator; speaking in western Massachusetts cities, including Springfield, Holyoke and Chicopee:

"In his acceptance speech as a candidate for President Mr. Landon said: 'We shall amend the Social Security act to make it workable.' I am curious to know just what he means by workable. Under the provisions of the law the Federal Government is required to pay $15 per month for old-age assistance cases and the states a like sum. It is just possible that Mr. Landon's interpretation of 'workable' is the adoption of a law based upon the system which obtains in Kansas, where the extreme limit of payment is $5.30 a month— a sum so small that no human being could exist on it.

"The position taken by the Republican candidate, Mr. Landon, with reference to old age social security," said the Governor, "is in keeping with his policy with reference to the public school system.

"Certainly in our section of the nation, notwithstanding a tax rate that at times appeared exorbitant, there was never a cessation of education activities or a denial of funds to be used for schoolhouse construction or the education of children. I beg you will contrast the conditions obtaining in Kansas with those which prevailed in Massachusetts and in other states of the Union, and if you do you can arrive at but one conclusion—that Governor Landon, notwithstanding the propaganda to build a man of straw into a superman, and to make him appear as a liberal is without question the greatest reactionary this nation has known in its history.

Behind the Microphone

The National Broadcasting Company does itself credit with its own symphony orchestra in its tenth anniversary series of concerts which are being conducted by Artur Bodansky, Wagnerian conductor of the Metropolitan Opera Company. Tonight—WBZ, 10 p. m.—in the second program by Mr. Bodansky the orchestra will play Mozart's "Jupiter" symphony, Wagner's "Siegfried Idyll," and the overture to "Tannhäuser."

In its other anniversary events, especially the dramatized portions, NBC has done poorly, we believe. We have come to the conclusion that NBC has no actual vocal records of some of its past major program events. Recently NBC gave a reproduction of the anniversary celebration that was held in Henry Ford's village at Dearborn a few years ago as "Pageant of Light," which dramatized the first successful attempts of Edison in making an electric lamp. Recollection in the original program is that Mr. Edison spoke in that high pitched quavering tone of his that listeners learned to identify after hearing it on rare occasions.

Recalling Early Radiocasts

The NBC program, however, had no reproductions of his voice. On several occasions the anniversary programs called for reproductions of the voice of Calvin Coolidge. Either our memory has deserted us or we never paid attention to Mr. Coolidge's twang, but the voice that came from our loudspeaker sounded not a whit like Mr. Coolidge's. Records would have helped here.

On yet another occasion NBC recreated its impressions of the reception to Col. Charles A. Lindbergh in Washington, in which for the first time the network set up pickup points at a number of spots in the capital city. They had three of the original announcers there for the re-created program, but John Daniel, the fourth NBC announcer, had passed on and there was no record of his voice. Recordings would have been valuable here.

Evidently NBC has allowed the historical side of radiocasting to get out of its grasp. The British Broadcasting Corporation has a device, called the "Blattnerphone," which records all the radiocasting on a steel tape by a magnet energized by the program. This tape can be played back at any time. It also forms good addition to the historical archives and it is valuable for B. B. C. announcers to check their diction. Then it has been employed by the B. B. C. with success in their noted review-of-the-year relays which they give annually at New Year's Day.

Value With Time

All of these records will grow increasingly valuable as time goes on. In later years, British radio listeners may hear the measured tone of King George V in his radio speeches, certain of which are of recent memory to American listeners. Then there are numbers of addresses by noted statesmen on various important occasions. Think of what it would mean today, for instance, if radiocasting had been invented in the time of the American Revolution and its voices had been preserved. The speeches of Edmund Burke, Lord North and others would be of extreme interest today.

While history can only be objective, radiocasting certainly has a great opportunity to record for the future what we thought subjectively of the New Deal, Mr. Landon, Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Lemke and Father Coughlin, and others. A. D. H.

Cotton Mill Men Plan Stabilization

(Continued from Page 9)

tive continued. "efforts to regulate market activities through private means must be affiliated with efforts to minimize by legitimate means the disturbing effects of excessive productive equipment.

To Undertake Research

"Much research will be required before the final details of this stabilization plan can be drawn up but to this task the institute has definitely set itself and will, during the forthcoming months, draw expert aid and counsel from every available source."

The corporation plan was the second barrel of a double-barreled address by the cotton head. The first broadside was fired against the efforts of the New Deal to reassure the cotton industry, taking form in the AAA, regulating production, the Walsh-Healey Act, regulating the manufacture of goods purchased on government contract, and the Social Security Act, which Mr. Murchison described as an intolerable burden to some manufacturers. He admitted, however, that to some the Social Security Act promised stability and higher social levels.

"Even though these creations of the past entangle our feet," he said, "we can still look ahead to the possibilities of achievement which are still undimmed. The primary undertaking of the year is our allegiance to common industrial standards and wages and hours."

Forgetting the Dark Past

Mr. Murchison's whole endeavor was devoted to lifting the cotton manufacturer away from the depressing problems of the past, which included unsound competitive practices, into the contemplation of those things that could be accomplished through co-operation. He was supported in his endeavor by Russell T. Fisher, newly-elected president of the association, in his final address last night.

Mr. Fisher warned, however, against the inevitable continuation of federal plans to legislate the industry. These efforts called for co-operation within the industry, perhaps to accomplish through their own efforts and without hardship to any manufacturer, what the Federal Government was trying to do through legislation.

"At this time, business is looking up," said Mr. Fisher. "A backlog of unfilled orders is gradually being built up. Prices, however, are still relatively low and profits are still small. All in all, these better conditions have been brought about largely by the liquidation of some 10,000,000 spindles during the last 10 years, with a corresponding wiping out of more than $500,000,000 in invested capital."

Lief Ericson Program, Oct. 11

On Sunday, Oct. 11, Auburndale will "play host" to a large group of Norwegians commemorating Lief Ericson's voyage to the New World in the year 1000. The celebration is under the auspices of the United Norwegian Organizations of Greater Boston. Norumbega tower at Auburndale is to be the gathering place.

Prosperity Turns Corner at Last

(Continued from Page 9)

quarters in the Park Square building. The new structure, of brick and stone, steel frame, will be one of the most modern of its kind, occupying nearly 30,000 feet of ground space. Cost of land alone is said to be $1,347,199.

Props for business progress, found by the bureau in its survey:

1. New orgahization for manufacturing seamless brass and copper tubing for plumbing is under way this month with start of the United States Brass and Copper Co., at Hyde Park. From 35 to 40 workmen are employed to start. Company organized by former executives of the American Tube Works of Somerville, discontinuing operations some time ago. New firm occupies plant of former Stafford Company, with 45,000 square feet of manufacturing space and 90,000 feet of land.

2. Continental Can Co. of New York is to erect a plant at Malden, probably calling for expenditure in excess of $100,000. This, one of largest can manufacturing organizations of the country, has not heretofore had a Boston plant.

3. Work just started on a new transmitting station of WEEI Broadcasting Corporation, in Medford, off Mystic Valley Parkway. Former transmitting station was in Weymouth, on Boston Edison Company property. Changes in national network affiliations of Boston stations are blamed for necessity of a new transmitting station for WEEI. Station will be of steel and concrete, two stories high, and cost in excess of $50,000.

4. Operations started in West Roxbury by Decelle Undergarment Co., with 20 to 25 employees making rayon underwear.

5. Three new fish companies organized recently as evidence of progress in fishing industry. The Greyhound Trawler Corporation has been formed and will have two new trawlers in service in January using 32 men on the vessels and an added staff ashore. Two other companies just formed are the Triton Trawling Co. and the Neptune Trawling Co. Each of the two new companies has one boat in service as a start, using 32 men and additional employees for shore service. A new wholesale fish company has been organized, the Massasoit Fish Co., with capital of $100,000.

6. Three large warehouses to be constructed in Readville at cost of more than $250,000.

7. Popularity of trailers for automobiles is evidenced in eexpansion of local companies handling homes-on-wheels. The Elton M. Eldredge Corporation, distributors of "covered wagons" have taken new quarters in Brighton because of increasing business. A new trailer distributor, Autohome Trailers, Inc., has started business at 100 Massachusetts avenue. At least one new trailer manufacturing organization for this section is contemplated.

8. Construction of new Boston branch of Armour & Co., meat packers, on Columbus avenue, Roxbury, is under way. It is one of the largest commercial construction projects undertaken in Boston in a considerable time. To be ready in February, employing 265 persons when operated at capacity. Largest branch house of Armour & Co., in the United States.

9. New, six-story fireproof building of Boston Automatic Fire Alarm Co., on Battermarch street, to be ready soon after Jan. 7. It will occupy about 3000 square feet and cost in excess of $130,000.

10. A number of new apparel manufacturers have started or are about to start in Boston. Kayson Sportswear Corporation and Maxine Cloak & Suit Company are two of them.

11. Double space formerly used, is now available for the American Salesbook Co., in new quarters on Newbury street, and its expansion is called an excellent in dex of growth of general business because it deals in salesbooks.

12. A new industry, result of four years' research, comes into existence with establishment of headquarters for the Frosted Wool Process Co., on High street, Boston. A machine has been perfected that claims more effective and cheaper manner of cleaning wool.

13. Value of new building contracts awarded in New England 16 per cent up in August over July and 100 per cent up from August of previous year.

Singapore Navy's Costs

Naval base expansions at Singapore, Malaya, are to cost approximately $15,500,000.

New England Gets Federal Bridge Cash

(Continued from Page 9)

on cut-off from Route No. 13 to Route No. 114 at Parker Station, $15,000, and over southland branch on Route No. 13 south of New Boston Village $12,000.

Warner, at Davisville off Route 103, $22,500; Goffstown at Grasmere Village, $22,500; Westmorland, on County Farm road over Partridge brook, $21,000; Henniker, reconstruct Pratt truss bridge on Commercial street, $11,250; Lyme, over Connecticut river between Lyme, N. H., and East Thetford, Vt., $90,000; Hill-Alexandria, reconstruct Steelpony truss bridge at Merrimack, $22,500; Jefferson, reconstruct bridge over Israel river, $9000; Greensville, reconstruct concrete T-beam bridge-power dam bridge, $37,500; Chesterfield, reconstruct 325-foot bridge over Connecticut river, $123,750; Wilton, reconstruct bridge over Souhegan river, $11,250; Orford, reconstruct 432-foot wooden bridge between Orford, N. H., and Fairlee, Vt., $123,750; Webster, reconstruct 65-foot wood lattice truss bridge-Blackwater bridge on road from Tylers to Snyders Mills, $15,750, and Greensville, reconstruct bridge opposite Columbia Mills, $18,750.

Islands Controlled by Navy

Wake and Midway islands are under jurisdiction of the Navy Department.

Maine Townsfolk Buy Mill To Bring Back Prosperity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTLAND, Maine, Oct. 8—When a town is so determined that it will not be licked by the depression that its citizens buy an abandoned factory building and repair it out of their own pockets for another occupant then we have a reminder of the old-time Yankee morale that refuses to be downed.

Such a case exists in this community, today, so brimming with the spirit of thrift and foresight that one can almost feel it in the atmosphere.

The abandoned mill of the American Woolen Company, which for years was the industrial mainstay of Hartland, was bought by citizens and has been leased for 10 years by George Wallace, owner of the Ohio Carpet Company of Warren, Mass. Machinery has been moved into the plant and late this fall Mr. Wallace expects to begin the manufacture of carpets, giving employment to some 150 hands.

Mill Brought Prosperity

For many years the prosperity of Hartland and its citizens was dependent on the old mill which was built more than 75 years ago by Archibald Linn. Mr. Linn harnessed the water power of the Sebasticook river.

Later the plant was purchased by the American Woolen Company, and at the peak of the boom employed 400 persons at good wages. The plant closed down in 1933. Lest the plant be bought by a wrecking concern, citizens united for action. They bought the mill at public auction under the name of "Hartland Mills, Incorporated" and named as directors four Hartland citizens—Carl and Ray Randlett, Merrill A. Moore and Lloyd Cookson. Scores of citizens dug into their pockets to back the venture, so that today it is virtually a town-owned property.

Repair on Mill

But the new owners did not stop at buying the mill. They repaired the sprinkling system in the interests of adequate fire protection and repaired the boilers. Floors were repaired, too, and the plant was given a coat of paint. Most of the mechanics, carpenters and painters of the town comtributed their services at bedrock wages.

Directors of "Hartland Mills Incorporated" set out to find a new tenant for the plant—an occupant who would bring a dependable industry into the town and give employment to every available worker. They advertised their factory around New England until they received encouraging query from Mr. Wallace.

Mr. Wallace manufactured carpets in Warren, Mass., but his plant was flooded during the freshets of last spring. He has only one small mill in operation there now. He is reported to have large contracts with the General Motors Corporation and the Fisher Body Company for carpets to be used in automobiles.

Mr. Wallace has said that he will employ 150 persons as soon as the mill is opened, and if this is done the carpet making industry, together with the employment given by the Baxter & Brother Canning Company, will put Hartland back on its feet.

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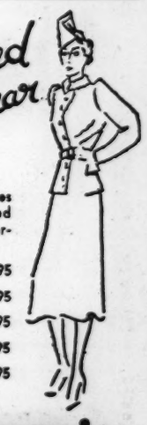
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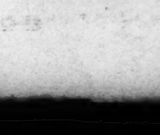
Puzzle Corner Answers

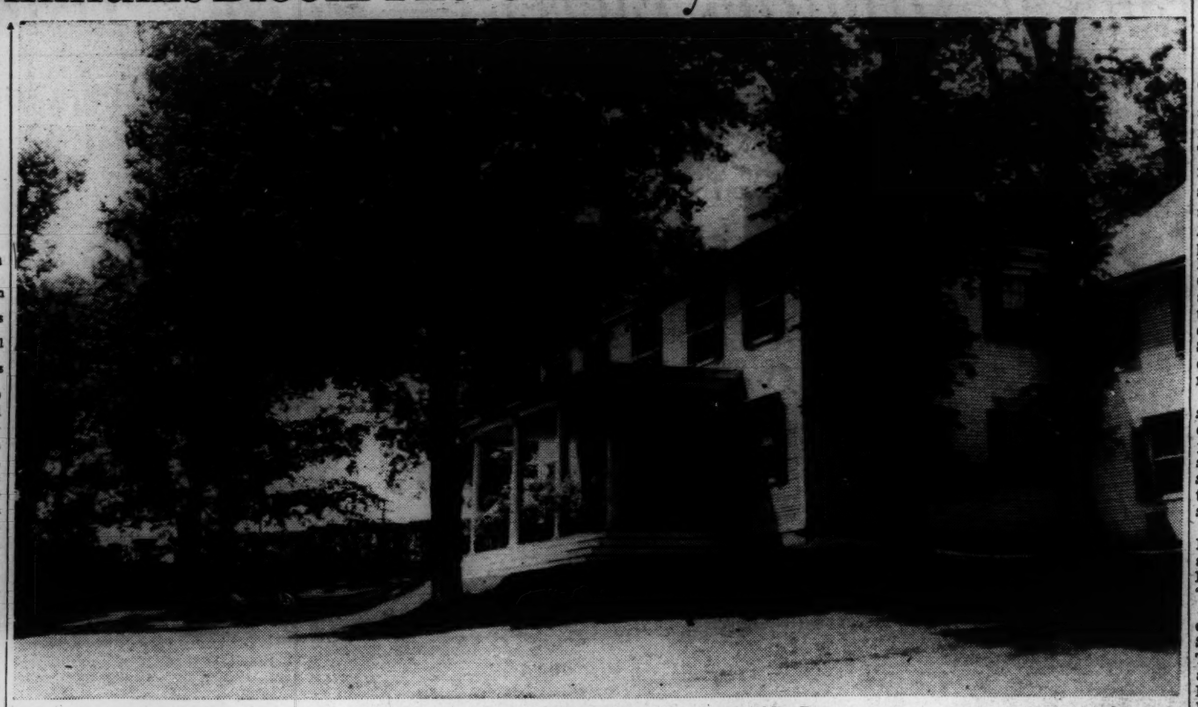
1. Five times six is thirty and ten into this number equals three. The first process is known as multiplication, the second division.
2. Knock, Snock, Snoak, Sneak, Snear, Anear, Antar, Anter, Enter.
3. R, Rep, Legal, Regular, Regulates, Palaces, Later, Res. S.
4. Taper, Tape, Tap, Ta, A
5. "A little more than kin, a little less than kind."

Solution to Crossword Puzzle



Where Delphiniums Bloom There History Also Has Been Made

The Mansion House, facing the Bay of Fundy, shelters Maine traditions, but also stands for harmony and beauty now and in generations past.



The Mansion House, Overlooking Passamaquoddy Bay

Situated at the Mouth of the St. Croix River, It Is One of the Finest and Oldest of Maine's Historic Houses. Built at the End of the Eighteenth Century in the Best New England Tradition, It Was Remodeled in a Southern Tradition by a Later Occupant. It Now Belongs to Dr. Vladimir Simkhovitch, of Columbia University, and His Wife, Dr. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, Who Have Enhanced Its Charms

ROBBINSTON, Maine—A certain little quatrain reads:

There once was a dormouse who lived in a bed
Of delphiniums (blue) and geraniums (red)
And all the day long he'd a wonderful view
Of geraniums (red) and delphiniums (blue).

Should the Dormouse chance to visit Robbinston in the vecationland of Passamaquoddy bay he would experience no difficulty in finding a home in the midst of delphiniums, for there are five acres of them on the Simkhovitch estate here. A glorious sight they are, especially when the sun is shining through the great mass of blue; blue sky, blue flowers, and the blue waters of Passamaquoddy with the blue rim of Campobello Island across and beyond it. And while there are no geraniums, the Dormouse would probably be satisfied with the contrast afforded by the quantities of yellow thermopsis sent to this Maine garden from the Marshall Field estate on Long Island.

Dr. Vladimir Simkhovitch, professor of economic history at Columbia university, and vice-president of the Delphinium society, utilized spare moments from the elucidation of his profound subject to become a famous delphinium grower and experimentist. At his summer home at Robbinston, the Mansion House, he has developed one of the finest delphinium gardens in the world. At first Dr. Simkhovitch bred for size and color and, looking across the fields of shimmering blue, one is convinced that his efforts in this direction have been successful. Magnificent plants they are, averaging ten feet in height. The flower spikes reach four feet in length, the closely fitting florettes often attain three inches in diameter.

Seeks Fragrant Variety

Now Dr. Simkhovitch rides his hobby in another direction. Four years ago a white delphinium in this garden was discovered to be fragrant and, later, two or three more were found among them. With these he went to work to establish fragrance in delphiniums. All the fragrant seeds he raises here. Among the 10,000 seedlings set out this spring, however, the principal delphinium growers of the world are represented.

In this vast expanse of bloom the flowers are not all blue, although that color is predominant. There are exquisite shades of lavender, and there is a magnificent gray variety of huge size with tightly fitted florettes. There is also a beautiful yellow which shows itself susceptible to mildew, and resents being sprayed. The blue German "Furster" is a variety which does not deteriorate in size as do so many of the hybrids.

Among the showing are three rare red delphiniums that arrived this year from California. Curiosity is aroused by the idea of a red delphinium. As a matter of fact, they are still in the insignificant stage, little single specimens hardly to be compared with the other gorgeous ones, but destined to grow in size and beauty after expert attention from Dr. Simkhovitch.

The background for the truly royal display of these stately flowers is in keeping with them. The Mansion House is the finest, as it is one of the oldest and most historic homes in eastern Maine. It is happily situated just at the point where the St. Croix river meets Passamaquoddy bay, an arm of the Bay of Fundy. The great Fundy tides swirl at the foot of the lawn before the house, and bring the cool tang of the sea to enhance the tints of the delphiniums.

The Mansion House dates back to the end of the eighteenth century. Its builder was Gen. John Brewer of the Maine Militia, who came from Massachusetts in 1790, four years after the township in which Robbinston is situated was first opened up. This Plantation Number 4 was principally owned by E. H. Robbins of Milton Mass., subsequently the lieutenant-governor of the State and speaker of the House of Representatives. The village takes its name from him.

John Brewer had been a sturdy patriot in the American cause, but this did not prevent him, on arrival at the international boundary of the St. Croix river, from falling in love with the daughter of another early settler who had been on the opposing side in the Revolutionary war and now an exiled Tory captain, the founder of the town of St. Stephen on the English bank of the St. Croix. The two were married as though there had never been a war, and Brewer became a man of substance in lumbering and shipping ventures. He built the Mansion House for his wife. The inside finish was made from huge pines similar to those that were sent to Boston as pillars for the State House. Today one may examine the wainscoting three feet in depth, that depth representing the width of each board.

Given Southern Appearance

In later years the Brewer home became the property of James Shepherd Pike of Calais. Mr. Pike, who was American Minister to The Hague, was the most distinguished son of Calais, either before or since his time. He was a noted journalist and writer of the third quarter of the nineteenth century, part owner and assistant editor of the New York Tribune with Horace Greeley, and was a Tribune war correspondent during the Civil war. Mr. Pike afterward sold his interest in the Tribune and became associated with Charles A. Dana in the New York Sun.

After Mr. Pike returned from The Hague and retired from public life he resided at the Mansion House. Mrs. Pike was a southern girl, and it is due to her influence that the Mansion House became typically southern in appearance. She altered its New England architecture, bringing the hallway through the house and opening it upon a wide porch facing the bay and river.

The present chatelaine, Mrs. Vladimir Simkhovitch, was Miss Mary Kingsbury of Boston. Her full title is Dr. Mary Kingsbury Simkhovitch, for she is distinguished in her own right, a philanthropist, and the recipient of the honorary degree of L. H. D. conferred upon her by Boston University. She is director of Greenwich House, New York; president of the National Public Housing Conference, and vice-chairman of the New York City Housing Authority.

What's Going On in the Arts

"Red, Hot and Blue"

JIMMY DURANTE supplies most of the merriment in the new Cole Porter musical, "Red, Hot and Blue," which had its first performance last night at the Colonial Theater. Mr. Durante is much funnier on the stage than he is on the screen. His gambols and his pleasantries produced gales of laughter. As a polo-playing convict freed under protest and always trying to wangle his way back to prison, he got his effects without reference to his nose and without use of the ejaculation that has made him famous. He even contributed a song hit, "A Little Skipper from Heaven Above." This observer belatedly salutes Mr. Durante as a real zany.

Mr. Durante isn't quite the whole show. There's also a new specialty dancer, called Kay Picture. She is young, pretty and expert, with a subtle accent in her feet. She stopped the show toward the end of the first act, when the audience insisted upon an encore from her.

Then there are Paul and Grace Hartman, who do a burlesque on adagio dancing that ranks with Fanny Brice's travesty, in last year's "Follies," on the modern dance.

Much of Mr. Porter's music is clever, with satirical bows to Bizet, Sullivan, Ravel and other masters. There is one song, "It's De-Lovely," sung by Ethel Merman and Bob Hope, that is delightfully de-lively. Miss Merman's songs of sentiment, on the other hand, are both too numerous and too dull.

There is a great deal more, much too much in fact, and much of it flat. There is too much plot and too much talk. If this show is to be a successor to "Anything Goes," Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse will have to sacrifice a lot of their book. It shouldn't be difficult. Among other things, they might eliminate some of the grimy jests. There will be plenty of material left to make a good show. L. A. S.

Appears Tonight

Ben Pinchot, New York

Cornelia Otis Skinner

Who Will Give a Program of Her Original Sketches in the Hotel Statler Ballroom

Connick Window

A WINDOW which is to be installed in the West Clerestory of St. John's Cathedral in Denver has been on view at the Connick Gallery on Harcourt street for the past few days. It is the second of a series.

As usual in viewing the windows in the workshop one is aware of a dual accomplishment, that of illustration of a theme with figures and symbols, and the assemblage of small sections of colored glass in an elaborate pattern. The craftsman is obliged to conform to the architectural plan of the church in which the window is to be intalled; he must also conform to the inherent demands of translucent glass. While he maintains a more or less stylized design, in portraying the figures in flat, linear configuration he resorts to dynamics, for the quickening, enlivening qualities to the light of day. As the light, in brilliant or subdued character, streams through the window, so does the design come to life. The light is qualified by the colors, the textures and the juxtapositions of the glass. Sometimes it is subdued, sometimes cool, sometimes passive; on the other hand, it may be scintillating and radiant. As the daylight changes, the window alters in character; now the reds dominate, holding the blues subdued, and then the reds decline and the blues become more prominent.

This Denver window has more than the customary amount of violet shades. Here and there are areas of amber yellow which fix the attention as focal spots. Daringly the various colors have been brought side by side, but with craftsmanship, for such a congeries of colors, arranged without knowledge of materials, would look riotous. D. A.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Safety talk	"The Monitor Views the News"	"While the City Sleeps"	Recordings and reports
5:15	Clyde Barrie, baritone	A Capella Choir	Tom Mix sketch	News period
5:30	"Bluebirds": vocal trio	"The Singing Lady": sketch	"Jack Armstrong": sketch	Recordings and reports
5:45	Checkerboard: music	Little Orphan Annie: sketch	"Dick Tracy": sketch	Recordings and reports
6:00	News; sports review	News; studio reports	Yankee News Service	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:15	"News of Youth"	Political speaker	Casey's Football news	"Editor's Feature Page"
6:30	Dooley's Football Roundup	News; music; sport briefs	Sport commentator	Val Ernie's Orchestra
6:45	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Lowell Thomas, news	Dolores Barrymore; orchestra	Sport reports
7:00	Political comment	"Easy Aces": comedy sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	Colonial News Service
7:15	Sportcast, Ted Husing	"Music Is My Hobby"	Voice of Experience	Lew Conrad's Orchestra
7:30	Vee Lawnhurst; Charioteers	"Lum and Abner": sketch	Rubinoff; Jan Peerce	Recorded talk
7:45	Boake Carter, news comment	Jack Randolph's music	Adrian O'Brien; songs	Herbert Marsh's Orchestra
8:00	"Band Wagon": Kate Smith;	NBC Jamboree: popular va-	Rudy Vallee's Hour: Joan	"Melody Treasure Hunt":
8:15	Babe Ruth; Today's Hero;	riety; orchestra	Blondell; Dick Powell;	amateur song contest
8:30	sketch; guest soloists; Jack	NBC Jamboree: popular va-	Bert Wheeler; P. G. Wode-	"The Witch's Tale": network
8:45	Miller's Orchestra	riety; orchestra	house; Emlyn Williams	dramatic sketch
9:00	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Alfred E. Smith	Lanny Ross presents Show	Gabriel Heatter, commentator
9:15	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Alfred E. Smith	Boat: comedy; soloists;	Mullens Sisters, vocal trio
9:30	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Alfred E. Smith	modern choir; Al Good-	Symphony Orchestra
9:45	Major Bowes's Amateur Hour	Address, Alfred E. Smith	man's Orchestra; guests	Symphony Orchestra
10:00	"Then and Now": interview;	NBC Symphony Orchestra,	Music Hall, with Bob Burns;	Jack Eaves's Orchestra
10:15	talk; soloists; orchestra	Artur Bodansky, conductor;	Jean Hersholt; Madeleine	Kay Kyser's Orchestra
10:30	Talk, "Roosevelt Progress"	Helen Traubel, soprano;	Carroll; Patricia Ellis; Fred-	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
10:45	Popular mixed quartet	soloist	erick Jagel; orchestra	Guy Lombardo's Orchestra
11:00	Yankee News Service	News; studio reports; Don	Yankee News Service	Hudson-De Lange Orchestra
11:15	Jay Freeman's Orchestra	Ferdi's Orchestra	Lew Conrad's Orchestra	Vincent Travers' Orchestra
11:30	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Phil Levant's Orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
11:45	Eddy Duchin's Orchestra	Ray Noble's Orchestra	Jesse Crawford, organist	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

11:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Magazine of the Air": guest speakers; soloists; orchestra.

11:45 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edward MacHugh, baritone.

12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour: speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Relay from zeppelin, Hindenburg, over Connecticut.

2:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Music Appreciation Hour, Walter Damrosch, conductor.

2:15 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.

3:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Concert Hall: Kreiner String Quartet.

3:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Radio Guild drama: "The Pillars of Society."

4:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

4:30 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), United States Army Band concert.

5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.

Dinner and After

6:35 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), Coming of Boulder Dam power to Los Angeles.

7:15 WBZ (WJZ—National), Nationwide poll, John B. Kennedy.

7:30 WNAC, Bill Cunningham, sport commentator.

8:00 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Broadway Varieties: Oscar Shaw; soloists; orchestra.

8:00 WNAC (WEAF — National), Jessica Dragonette, soprano; male quartet; Rosario Bourdon's Orchestra; piano duo; Grantland Rice, football talk.

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
4:00	WORL	920kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc

Shortwave

5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:15 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Singin' Sam," baritone.

8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Good Neighbor League: talk, Harold L. Ickes.

8:30 WEEI (WABC — Columbia), Nino Martini, tenor; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra; Rhythm Singers.

9:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "Waltz Time": Frank Munn, tenor; Bernice Claire, soprano; Manhattan Chorus; Abe Lyman's Orchestra.

9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Raymond Gram Swing, commentator.

9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists; vocal group.

9:00 WEEI (WABC—Columbia), "Hollywood Hotel": dramatic sketch; Dick Powell; Frances Langford, Anne Jamison; Raymond Paige's Orchestra.

9:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), 'Twin Stars": Rosemarie Brancato; sketch; quartet; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WEAF—National), "The First Nighter" sketch.

10:00 WBZ (WJZ — National), "Weekly": Shep Field's Orchestra; soloists; Jessica Dragonette; Col. Stoopnagle and Budd.

10:30 WNAC (WEAF—National), Football talk, Harold "Red" Grange.

Attack Continues Against Hurley

(Continued from Page 9.)

in constant conversation with Dolan, Mahony and Mike.

"There were," asserted Mr. Shea, "many witnesses to this open and public evidence of intimacy between Hurley and Dolan.

"Among these witnesses was Judge Hanify himself.

"Mr. Hurley waved his hand to the judge and smiled expansively, the while he was conferring with Dolan a few tables away.

"What," demanded Mr. Shea, "do you suppose was the reason for getting Mr. Hurley to make this public demonstration of his friendship for, and his intimacy with, Edmund L. Dolan in the presence of Judge Hanify and other witnesses?

"Certainly there can be no other answer to that question but the bald statement of fact that this was a brazen attempt on the part of Mr. Hurley to indicate to the judge who was hearing the Dolan case that he, Mr. Hurley, the State Treasurer and candidate for Governor, was a pal of Eddie Dolan."

State Representative Christian A. Herter today disclosed how he and Representative Albert E. Bigelow had discovered that State Treasurer Hurley had purchased $1,400,000 worth of bonds through the allegedly Dolan-controlled Legal Securities Corporation.

Representative Herter said that he was serving on a legislative committee making a study of sinking fund investments. They asked the State Treasurer for permission to examine his records and this permission was freely granted.

They came upon the entries for the bond purchases. Mr. Herter said he made a list and personally carried it to several reputable bond houses and had them check the prices. He found that the quoted prices had been fair in each instance and that the Legal Securities Corporation had only profited to the extent that any regularly constituted bond agency would have under the same circumstances.

Last night, John W. Haigis, Republican gubernatorial candidate, mentioned the bond purchases at several GOP rallies, although he admitted there had been no resultant financial loss to the Commonwealth.

Mr. Hurley retaliated by pointing out that the bonds were good. He also made a personal attack on Mr. Bowker.

Mr. Haigis announced today he would dwell on the bond incident in a radio address over WBZ at 6:15 tonight.

No Early Radiocast Of News on Friday

THE early afternoon radiocast of "The Monitor Views the News" will not be radiocast on Friday, Oct. 9, owing to a special program from the Zeppelin Hindenburg which Station WBZ is transmitting at that hour. The evening radiocast at 5 p. m. will be heard as usual.

Support of Labor Asked by Haigis

(Continued from Page 9.)

port Mr. Haigis' stand on labor legislation. If this support does come through, Mr. Haigis' election chances may be boosted considerably.

No one can deliver labor's vote as a unit. It is understood that it is mostly pledged to the Democratic party. Therefore, even with a labor-favoring Republican candidate running for Governor it is problematical whether a great many will change their votes.

But labor men should remember their pledge to "remember their friends and confound their enemies." Of course Mr. Hurley cannot be considered an enemy because he has no record on which to judge his labor sentiments.

Also of course, the Hurley choice might be made on the grounds that the Democratic party as a whole has been far more pro-labor than the Republican party. But such a choice is like judging the value of a gift by its container.

Mr. Haigis, on the other hand, is a known quantity.

Edgar M. Mills

Dinka, a Negro Nation

Dinka, or Denka, is a negro nation on the banks of the Bahr-el-Abiad in East Sudan.

Librarians Invite Poet and Biographer To Speak at Sessions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., Oct. 8—Robert Frost, the poet, and Ray Stannard Baker, biographer of Woodrow Wilson, will share honors at the meetings of the Massachusetts Library Association and the Western Massachusetts Library Club to be held in the Jones Memorial Library here, Oct. 15 and 16.

Mr Frost will read selections from his works at the evening session, Oct. 15; Mr. Baker, also known as David Grayson, author of "Adventure in Friendship," will open the afternoon session on the same day. At the meeting of Friday morning, Oct. 16, a discussion of advertising the library by radio will be led by Miss Corinne Mead of the Watertown Public Library.

The building in which the meetings are scheduled to be held, is a memorial to Samuel Minot Jones, who bequeathed a fund for the purpose of building a free public library. A three storied structure, it has one room devoted to books written by men and women who have at some time lived in the town. Among these are Emily Dickinson, Eugene Field, Noah Webster, Ray Stannard Baker, and Martha Bianchi.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers Only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailing	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Bremen (Mid.)	Oct. 9	Cherbourg Oct. 15	Oct. 9, 1:00 pm	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm
Ile de France	Oct. 10	Plymouth Oct. 16	Oct. 9, 8:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:00 pm

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Monterey	San Pedro	Oct. 15	Oct. 10, 4:00 pm	Oct. 10, 8:30 pm
Maunganui	San Francisco	Oct. 21	Oct. 16, 4:00 pm	Oct. 16, 8:30 pm

Pacific Sailings

Steamship	Sailing		Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Pres. Lincoln	San Francisco	Oct. 17	Oct. 12, 4:00 pm	Oct. 12, 8:30 pm

The GREAT BOSTON FIRE

NOVEMBER 9-10, 1872, fire destroyed the richest quarter of Boston. Hundreds of business men and property owners were in the state of dilemma. Fire losses were estimated at $75,000,000. Quincy Mutual, then only twenty-one years old, paid a sum of over $460,000, every claim in full—a larger amount than was ever before paid by any New England mutual company which survived and continued business thereafter. Despite the Lynn, Chelsea, Bangor, Salem, Nashua, and Ellsworth conflagrations that followed, Quincy Mutual has always made a full settlement of fire losses.

Stronger, today, than any time during its eighty-five years of business, Quincy Mutual continues to give its policyholders a lower cost insurance with the maximum of protection and security. Ask your local agent about the Quincy Mutual plan. Write us and we will gladly send you his address.

HELP PREVENT FIRE. Rebuild all defective chimneys and see that all heating apparatus is properly installed. Keep chimneys, flues, stoves, etc., clean.

QUINCY MUTUAL
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FOUNDED 1851
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AGENTS EVERYWHERE IN NEW ENGLAND TO SERVE YOU

SUNDAY
General Motors Concert
BRUNA CASTAGNA
METROPOLITAN OPERA CONTRALTO
With METROPOLITAN OPERA CHORUS
And GENERAL MOTORS ORCHESTRA
CONDUCTOR ERNO RAPEE
WEAF—10 P. M.
N.B.C. RED NETWORK—COAST TO COAST

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SEE OUR BEAUTIFUL
NAPKINS
LUNCHEON SETS
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ODD TABLE MATS
TOWELS . . .
and numerous other items at our

These splendid values are proposed to minimize the moving of our present stock of linens and, most important, to make room for the many new things scheduled to arrive in time for the opening of the new store . . . in about ten days, at 226 Boylston Street.

Removal Sale of Linens
20% to 50% REDUCTION
ON ENTIRE STOCK
At the
Esther Abelson Linen Shop
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These Outstanding Examples Are Making This

$100,000 October Sale

Diamond Jewelry

the talk of the town

Since these purchases were made the price of platinum has risen 150%. Diamond prices have increased. Diamond cutters' pay has increased. All of these factors combine to make this our Greatest Jewelry Sale in many years. Sketches enlarged to show detail.

Diamond Rings

	AFTER SALE	NOW
Platinum Solitaires	$350.00	$295
7-Diamond Fancy Rings	$75.00	$47.50
1/4 Carat Solitaires	$67.50	$49.50
3-Stone Diamond Rings	$250.00	$175.00
Large Diamond Wedding Rings	$115.00	$82.50
3-Diamond Wedding Ring	$12.50	$7.95

Others $9.75 to $15.00

Diamond Watches

2-Diamond Yellow Gold Watch		$19.75
20-Diamond White Gold Round Watches		$47.50
20-Diamond Platinum Watches	$95.00	$72.50

Others $24.75 to $1500.00

Hundreds of one-of-a-kind values
Many of them at 1/2 usual prices.

Use and Save on Our Liberal Budget Payment Plan! 10% Initial Payment $4 Minimum Initial Payment.

DIAMOND SALON STREET FLOOR MAIN STORE

Vital Week End for Nation's College Gridiron Elevens—Warner Team Coming

Week-End Football Games Will Give Fans Clearest October Picture in Years

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Football's national championship setup, ordinarily a rather doubtful guessing game until the late November clashes, gives the fans and experts their clearest October picture in years with this week end's engagements.

When the smoke of battle, sectionally and intersectionally, drifts away from coast to coast this Saturday night, you'll have a pretty fair idea of where the greatest gridiron power of the year lies and just which highly regarded favorites can't make the grade.

It has been years, if ever before, since October's second week end produced the A No. 1 program provided for this Saturday, headed by the battle of the Pittsburgh Powerhouse against Ohio State's Buckeyes in the day's biggest game.

Panthers Favorite

The Panther, worthy successor to previous bruising ball clubs Jock Sutherland has put together, knee deep in reserve strength, is the favorite for eastern honors, along with such others as Fordham, Columbia, Army and Princeton. Ohio State, also relying largely on brute strength, is rated with Minnesota's mighty men and Notre Dame for the mid-western top.

The elimination of either one will go a long way toward clearing up the the championship picture.

Intersectionally, in addition to the Panther-Buckeye battle are such other get-togethers with an important bearing on the title situation as Southern California and Illinois, Fordham and the Southern Methodist aerial circus, and Michigan State's invasion against Carnegie Tech's always dangerous Skibos.

Coming east to the Illini lair, Howard Jones is bringing what shapes up as the strongest Southern California combination since 1932. The Trojans stand out as the team to beat on the Pacific coast, with U. C. L. A. and Washington, who fight it out this week end, and St. Mary's, victor over California last week, as their strongest rivals.

S. M. U. vs. Rams

The trek of the S. M. U. Mustangs to New York to meet Fordham's Rams shapes up as the hardest game in which to pick the winner beforehand. S. M. U. is heavier than in years, but possesses the same air-filling overhead attack. Fordham showed great strength, however, with a 66-7 victory over F. & M. last Saturday. It's certain that either the southwestern leader or the eastern power will be shelled out of the championship picture by the time the game is over.

Michigan State, conqueror of Michigan, gets a sterner test against Carnegie, beaten by Notre Dame in a tough fight. If the Spartans pull through, they must be rated an important spot in mid-western councils.

Louisiana State and Georgia will furnish some idea in their meeting of the comparative strength of a pair of leaders for all-southern honors.

Columbia's hopes for another Rose Bowl trip hinge on the result against Army's fast charging forwards in a feature eastern engagement; Yale's veterans and Penn's untried but well-regarded Quakers should give a slant on "Ivy League" strength, although untested Princeton, meeting a weak Rutgers team, is still to be heard from.

Minnesota's long victory run faces a decided threat in the Mid-West clash with Nebraska's Cornhuskers who almost pulled the 1935 game out of the hat. Notre Dame has a breather on tap in Washington U. of St. Louis.

The southern battles between Alabama and Mississippi State, Georgia Tech and Kentucky, Duke and Clemson and Tennessee and Auburn also are on the decisive list.

Sidelines

COACH DICK HARLOW promoted three members of the junior varsity to the varsity yesterday as an award for their efforts during practice sessions. The Harvard mentor, in naming the three linemen—Tom Choate and Ed Simmons, tackles, and Dave Glueck, guard—to first-string positions, said: "Honest fighting will always be appreciated and awarded on this practice field."

Brown spent considerable time yesterday perfecting its passing attack in preparation for Harvard Saturday. Tackling and blocking were also stressed, along with a long kicking workout. Ralph Blake, 177-pound sophomore guard from Quincy, has been named as a probable starter on account of his excellent showing in the Rhode Island State game.

Despite rain and a muddy field, the Dartmouth Indians put in a hard session yesterday on Memorial field, with the regulars putting on an offensive scrimmage, while the second team had a long defensive drill. The reserves were also given a long workout and after Coach Red Blaik was satisfied with their work, he had his three teams run through signals and then called it a day.

Coach Fritz Crisler of Princeton sent his squad through two and one half hours of scrimmage yesterday, the longest session of the week, in preparation for the Rutgers game. During the early part of the workout the guards practiced coming out of the line, while other linemen rehearsed blocking.

Yale's varsity line was drilled yesterday on defense for the week-end game with University of Pennsylvania. Also the backs were drilled for an hour on defense against Pennsylvania's aerial attack. The teams were then sent through a brisk scrimmage.

Another hard scrimmage yesterday for Gil Dobie's Eagles saw "Tilly" Ferdenzi injured to the extent that he will be out of the Temple University game on Monday. Dobie surprised the Eagles by demoting Dimmy Zaitz, considered regular guard, to the third team, while Paul Sweeney, regular guard last year, was moved up to the regulars.

Correction: Tufts is playing Rhode Island State at Kingston, R. I., this Saturday instead of at Tufts' Oval as listed in this column yesterday.

Landis Faces Final Decision on Feller

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The baseball world lifted its gaze from World Series warfare yesterday and centered it on a baby-faced kid of 17 and a grim, gray-thatched judge, chief characters in one of the game's most stirring behind-the-scenes dramas.

As rival magnates crowded the sidelines, clutching bankrolls, eager for a chance to outbid each other, Kenesaw Mountain Landis, high commissioner of baseball, studied the amazing case of Bob Feller, sensational schoolboy pitcher from Van Meter, Iowa.

On the decision, awaited daily, hinge riches and dejection.

The judge, a stern dictator who can't be bluffed by club owners or baseball star, had the alternatives of rendering one of these three decisions:

He can rule that Feller is the real property of the Cleveland Indians, in which uniform he startled baseball with his great pitching genius.

He can rule Feller a free agent, open to deal with the club owners, who are ready to give him upward of $100,000 for just signing a contract.

Or the judge can rule the high school boy the property of the Des Moines club of the Western League. As property of Des Moines, he again would be placed on the auction block for the highest bidder.

W. M.

Temple Practice

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Temple's undefeated football squad concentrated on defensive tactics during practice yesterday in preparation for the Boston College game next Monday. Coach Pop Warner expects Gil Dobie, new Boston College coach, to attempt to overwhelm Temple with a powerful off-tackle running attack, hence the defensive drill. For signal practice, the varsity lined up as follows: Walker and Ippolito, ends; Docherty and Sturges, tackles; Gurzynski and Drulis, guards; Messervey, center; Davidson, quarter; Stevens and Lukac, halves, and Pappas fullback.

Kuziora May Play

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—Len Kuziora, Holy Cross senior who was elevated to the varsity backfield this week, pulled up lame yesterday and was forced out of practice early as the Crusaders prepared for their battle with Dartmouth Saturday. Kuziora, who played brilliantly in the first two games, is expected to be ready for the Hanover invasion. The Crusaders studied Dartmouth plays in a dummy scrimmage and functioned well against them. After the drill they rehearsed plays designed for this game and last night they attended a blackboard drill.

Young Wins Golf Title

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—Jimmy Young, home pro, won the seventh annual western Massachusetts open golf tournament at the Orchards course here yesterday with a 36-hole score of 146. Young twice played the course in 73, with 15 par holes and one birdie each time around. Stan Parnich of Stony Hill, defending champion, was second with 147, Louis Raimondi of Springfield third with 149, Guy Paulsen, Longmeadow pro, fourth with 150 and Benny Toski, Northampton pro, fifth with 151.

Bruins Sell Five Cubs to Providence

Disposal of the former Bruin Cubs began yesterday when the Boston Bruins sold five players to Providence in the Canadian-American League and drew up a working agreement with the Reds, whereby other of the Bruin players in need of seasoning, would go to Providence on loan.

The five players sold outright were Jean Pusie, Bert McInenly, Bob McCully, Jerry Shannon and Eddie Finnigan. Weston Adams and Art Ross of the Bruins were fortunate in tying up with Providence in that a hurry call can be made a few hours before the game time and the player or players required can arrive for play.

Of the Bruins and Cubs of last year and the new men, the following have been ordered to report here for practice, Oct. 19:

Tiny Thompson, goaler, Eddie Shore, Joe Jerwa, Flash Hollett, Jack Portland and Teddy Graham, defense players; Red Beattie, Bunny Cook, Sammy McManus, Porky Dumart and Lorne Duguid, left wingers; Nels Stewart, Cooney Weiland, Ray Getliffe, Max Kaminsky, Bill Cowley and Alec Motter, centers; Dit Clapper, LeAoy Goldsworthy, Charlie Sands, Bobby Bauer and Peggy O'Neil, right wingers.

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Boston's Newest Pro Eleven Under Floodlights

By a Staff Photographer

Shamrocks Defeat Pittsburgh in American League Game

Although the Pittsburgh Americans, Coached by Rudy Comstock, Went Down to Defeat Playing the Boston Shamrocks, 16 to 7, They Did Break Through the Victor's Defense for the First Score of the Season. Above Shows One of the Brilliant Pittsburgh Forages Around the Shamrock End, With Dick Belts Carrying and Glenn Tyson, Running Guard, Coming Up to Block Either Tony Morandos or Earl Bartlett

Extra Seats At Dartmouth

By the Associated Press

Hanover, N. H., Oct. 8

THE Dartmouth Athletic Council announced today that 2000 extra bleacher seats will be erected in time for the Holy Cross football game Saturday.

It is the first time since the Indians were hosts to Cornell in 1925 that a home game has warranted an addition to the stadium seating capacity.

Sporting Around The Hub

Pro Football Rivalry

PROFESSIONAL football definitely is here to stay if exhibitions continue such as the Boston Shamrocks and Pittsburgh Americans gave last night. Under a battery of floodlights, the new Shamrocks, with a goodly portion of local players, staged a thrilling game at the Bee field, won by the home favorites, 16 to 7. Word is spreading around the town about how well these Shamrocks are playing, and next Sunday afternoon, when the Brooklyn Tigers visit, all that should be needed for a full house is good weather.

Now this rise of popularity can cause the Redskins, National League representatives of the Hub, no little embarrassment. The Redskins put pro football on a paying basis here after battling reverses a couple of years. They faced financial losses to break down the cool reception of a great college town toward professionalized football. Last year and the year before, the Redskins staged some great games and were accepted.

Shamrocks Owe Thanks to Redskins

At this juncture the Shamrocks came into existence and owe the Redskins a vote of thanks for missionary work. The two clubs are naturally rivals. Competition has entered the scene and the two organizations have the future to consider. There is room for both, but if they adopt antagonistic measures such as cutting prices and conflicting schedules, pro football is doomed.

The Shamrocks have made two local appearances and on each instance they offered wide-open football as coached by George Kenneally. On the other score sheet the Redskins played three road games before opening up at home and in all three they were superb, but, unfortunately, they bogged down at just the wrong time—at home. Red Flaherty, Redskin coach, need not take off his hat to any man in the football coaching profession. The competition, rivalry, or what ever you wish to call it, should result in even greater pro football for Bostonians.

W. M.

Here and There—Tufts' varsity cross-country team opens its season tomorrow afternoon in Medford . . . The Harriers will make every effort to continue their undefeated and untied record of the 1935 season when they face a strong Holy Cross lineup . . . Henry H. Bissell, former Harvard coxswain, and assistant rowing coach at Phillips Exeter Academy, has been appointed head coach to succeed Corning Benton, who resigned . . . M. I. T. cross-country candidates took part in time trials this afternoon . . . The Tech harriers face Dartmouth at Hanover Saturday.

Over 1000 boys and girls have entered the novice relay carnival to be staged Columbus Day at the South Boston Stadium . . . The event is part of the Boston Park Department-WPA playground program . . . First race will start at 2:30.

Mrs. Vare Eliminated

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, former United States women's golf champion, showing a complete reversal of her par and sub-par golf of the last two days, was eliminated, 2 and 1, yesterday by Mrs. J. J. Mitchell of Philadelphia in the second round of the annual Berthellyn Cup tournament. Mrs. Opal S. Hill of Kansas City beat Deborah Verry of Worcester, Mass., 1 up in 20 holes, while Charlotte Glutting of South Orange, N. J., who went 22 holes to beat Jean Bauer of Providence, R. I., Tuesday, had a comparatively easy time defeating Suzanne Marah of Philadelphia, 5 and 4.

Punts and Passes

By the Associated Press

PHILADELPHIA—Penn's football scouts are warning the Quakers they'll be running around in circles trying to solve Yale's trick plays Saturday. After looking over the Elis in their victory over Cornell, the scouts came back with tales of baffling hidden ball and trick offenses enough to make any defense dizzy.

EAST LANSING, Mich.—Charley Bachman is baffled. The Michigan State mentor can't decide which is his first team, and which his second. "The second eleven plays as well as the first," he says, "so they'll all get into action."

RICHMOND, Va.—Four years ago Tom Todd grew prize sugar corn back on the farm. Now he's a likely candidate for all-Virginia collegiate honors in his tackle work for University of Richmond. In the off seasons he works in a gold mine.

NEW YORK—Lou Little comes right out with bad news for any and all of Columbia's enemies this year. "There's the squad," he says of his Lions, "and we'll lick any outfit you send against us." (Which is sticking his chin out a long way.)

DALLAS, Texas—The boys who try to tell of an edge in weight and bruising power the Fordham Ram will carry against Southern Methodist in New York Saturday had better have another look at the statistics. The Mustang aerial circus outweighs the Fordham huskies 12 pounds to the man, and has a backfield bigger, player for player, than the New Yorkers.

Terriers and Huskies Play Away From Home

Boston University's Terriers and their neighbor, Northeastern Huskies, are busy today packing football togs in preparation for "away-from-home" games Saturday.

Coach Pat Hanley will lead his squad to Toledo, Ohio, where University of Toledo will be encountered. Al McCoy's boys journey to western Massachusetts to tackle Springfield College.

Coach Hanley will take about 30 players on the Terriers' first away-from-home trip. This will leave 15 of the boys who have been practicing all season at Nickerson Field, at home.

The squad is scheduled to leave Riverside this afternoon at 5 o'clock and arrive tomorrow noon at Toledo. The team will have a short workout late in the afternoon.

Northeastern's visit to Springfield will be an elaborate affair. Three full teams will leave Boston at 3:30 Friday afternoon, with coaches and other members of the party starting later. The squad will be quartered either at a city hotel or a neighboring country club.

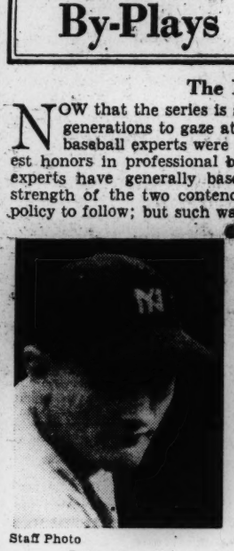
The entire Northeastern band, which made such a good appearance at the Boston College game last week, will leave by bus Saturday morning, while several bus loads of students also will be in the entourage.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes, Sports Editor

The 1936 World Series

NOW that the series is all over and the records compiled for future generations to gaze at, it is quite easy to see why the majority of baseball experts were right in selecting the Yankees for the highest honors in professional baseball. In forecasting a World Series, the experts have generally based their prognostications on the pitching strength of the two contenders, and, as a rule, this has been a wise policy to follow; but such was not the case this fall. It was a case of the Yankees being much too powerful at bat. In fact, I question if there has ever been a major-league team which was possessed of such batting strength as were the Yankees of 1936. Any team which can run up an average of .302 for six games against such pitchers as Carl Hubbell, Fred Fitzsimmons and Hal Schumacher is surely entitled to high rating. The Yankees of 1932 batted for .313 in the World Series that year, but their season's average was only .286, as against an even .300 for this year's team. So this was one year at least when batting power proved much more potent than high-grade pitching.



Staff Photo

Jake Powell

Hitting Also More Timely

And while the Yankees outhit the Giants, 65 to 50, their hitting was also more timely. This was well shown in the third game when they converted four hits into two runs, while the Giants were able to convert 11 hits into only one run. The best exhibition of hitting in the pinches in a World Series was given by Tony Lazzeri when he drove in seven runs on only five hits. Dickey and Gehrig were also batters of that type, the former scoring five runs on three hits and the latter seven runs on seven hits. Such timely batting as this, plus the ability to drive out hits for extra bases, is what has made the Yankees of 1936 a truly great team. They had a fair pitching staff; but it could not compare with that of the Giants or several other major-league teams of the year.

The Heroes of the Series

To me, the players who are deserving of the highest praise were Powell of the Yankees and Schumacher and Terry of the Giants. Powell, who went to the Yankees during the season in a trade for Chapman, led all the players in the series at bat, and two of his hits were very timely. He had not been regarded for individual batting honors before the series started; but, as is so often the case in one of these events, one of the lesser lights rises to great heights, and it was Powell's turn this year. When Schumacher came back to win the fifth game after having been driven from the box in the second, he showed great courage and ability, especially as he was continually faced with situations where a hit would mean the loss of the game. Terry, also, playing under a great handicap, never ceased to put his very best in every game.

The Two Rookie Regulars

While there were three rookies in the series this year, only two of them were regulars. They were Di Maggio of the Yankees and Ripple of the Giants. The third one was Mayo, who played a part of the last game for the Giants. I do not recall when two first-year men have done so well in a World Series as did the two center fielders. Both covered at lot of territory in the field, with Ripple accepting his eight chances cleanly, while Di Maggio accepted 18 of the 19 offered him. At bat, Di Maggio did better with an average of .346, as against .333 for Ripple. Curiously enough, each batted in the same number of runs—three. And both of them should go far in their chosen profession.

U.S.G.A. Announces Its Tourney Dates

By the Associated Press

New York, Oct. 8

THE United States Golf Association yesterday announced dates for three 1937 championships. The 72-hole open tournament will be played June 10-12 at the Oakland Hills Country Club, Birmingham, Mich.; the amateur, Aug. 23-28, at the Alderwood Country Club, Portland, Ore.; and the public links, Aug. 9-14, San Francisco.

The 1937 women's championship probably will be played in the South, the dates and site to be announced sometime next month.

Cubs' Rebuilding Program Starts With Cards Deal

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs, 1935 National League champions, but a disappointment to owner Phil K. Wrigley last season, started a rebuilding campaign today by trading their ace pitcher, Lonnie Warneke, to the St. Louis Cardinals for first baseman Jim (Ripper) Collins and pitcher Roy Parmelee.

The trading of Warneke, top hand of Manager Charle Grimm's staff since 1932, came as a distinct surprise. It was necessary, however, Grimm and Wrigley agreed, in order to fill a hole at first base and bring a distance hitter into the lineup. The Cubs gave up the stout-hearted right-hander only after the Cardinals had turned down every other pitcher on the club.

The deal, announced at St. Louis, was verified by Charles Weber, secretary-business manager of the Cubs, in the absence of Grimm who departed Tuesday for his home in St. Louis.

In announcing that Grimm would manage the Cubs again next season, Wrigley said the pilot had full authority to trade "anyone on the club" in efforts to obtain batting punch and color. In dire need of a first baseman to replace young Phil Cavarretta, who failed to measure up to major league specifications last season after doing a good job in 1935, Grimm reluctantly agreed to give Warneke, but insisted on getting a pitcher in the deal.

Warneke won 16 games and lost 13 with the Cubs, while Parmelee turned in a record of 11 victories and 11 defeats for the Cardinals. Grimm, however, told Wrigley he believed Parmelee, a husky right-hander who was obtained by the Cardinals from the New York Giants a year ago in exchange for Second Baseman Burgess Whitehead, should win "18 or 20 games" for the Cubs next season.

Collins, a "switch" hitter, lost the regular first base job with the Cardinals to Rookie Johnny Mize last season. He batted .289 in 103 games, driving in 48 runs and hitting 13 home runs. In 1935, however, Collins batted .313, hit 23 home runs and drove in 122 runs.

Warneke started with Houston of the Texas League, a St. Louis "farm" in 1928, but finished the season with Laurel, Miss., of the Cotton States League. In 1929 he was with the Alexandria Club of the Evangeline League, which sold him to the Cubs for $10,000. He spent one season with the Reading International League team before sticking with the Cubs.

He was the National League's leading pitcher in 1932, the year Grimm, who replaced Rogers Hornsby as manager in midseason, led the Cubs to a National League title.

Collins went directly to the Cardinals from one of their subsidiaries, Rochester of the International League. Parmelee went to the Giants from Toledo of the American Association.

Weber said other deals were on the fire, but would not discuss what players might be involved.

Amateurs to Turn Pro

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8 (AP)—The German-American soccer team, twice United States amateur champions, will become a professional unit this week, Elmer A. Schroeder, manager and coach, announced yesterday. Schroeder said Nemchik, a Temple University student, will b the only player to remain on an amateur basis.

Temple Team to Show Plenty Of Speed Against the Eagles

Glenn "Pop" Warner is busy this week tuning up his 1936 Temple University football machine for the Columbus Day game with Gil Dobie's Eagles at Fenway Park, Boston.

Not since 1931 has the great Pop Warner brought a team to New England, and at that time his powerful Stanford eleven ran up a one-sided victory over a better-than-average Dartmouth team in the Harvard Stadium, 32-6.

New England fans who witnessed that game, regardless of the one-sided score, saw one of the best exhibitions of football, as played by Stanford, that has been the East's pleasure to see for many a day. Triple reverses, laterals, and the wide open play that characterizes a Warner-coached team, were the order of that day five years ago.

Has Fast Team

And so today, with this venerable coach holding the reins at Temple, New England football fans are looking ahead expectantly for the opening whistle at Fenway Park next Monday.

Coach Warner has a good fast football team in this year's group of Temple boys. To date they have chalked up victories over Centre College, 50-7; St. Joseph's, 18-0, and Mississippi, 12-7. Although they are not considered as good offensively as they were last year, Warner and his assistants are banking on more speed, deception and finesse. Last year they won eight games and dropped two.

The Owls have a near veteran line with Joe Drulis, left guard, and Allan Sturges, a sophomore, at right tackle, the only two newcomers to the forward wall. Bill Doherty at left tackle and Stan Gurzynski, right guard, will be starting their third season as regulars.

The backfield situation is causing the coaches concern. Not one of the boys who started the first game this year were considered of first-string rating last year. There isn't the weight and power that is usually associated with a Warner team. However, in Chris Pappas, third-string fullback last year, Temple has a capable ball carrier and a good defensive man.

Good Reserves

The halfback posts have Clem Stevens, brother of Pete, former captain; Vic Lewis and Bobby Brown. Cliff Seaber, Mike Lukac, a flashy sophomore from the coal regions, can step into the Owl's backfield and make things hum.

One thing which has been noticeable in this 1936 Temple squad has been the many reserves who can step into a game at any time and carry on in first class fashion. A large group of sophomores, as the season wears on, are expected to bolster several weak spots which have stood out in the last three games.

Coach Warner and his assistants expect a hard battle with Boston College, and many tricks the old grid master knows, will be included in the Owls' repertoire.

American Pro Football League

	Won	Lost	Points For	Points Agst	P. C.
Boston	3	0	37	10	1.000
New York	1	1	13	13	.500
Pittsburgh	1	1	24	32	.500
Cleveland	0	0	0	0	.000
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	.000
Syracuse	0	3	25	54	.000

Result Oct. 8

Boston 16, Pittsburgh 7.
Brooklyn at New York, postponed.

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The Young Folks' Page

A Thursday Page

The Guest in the Shed Chamber

By Elizabeth Coatsworth

Part One

THE big square house where Alice lived had been built by the first of her ancestors to be a ship captain in the China trade, but the kitchen ell was much older. It had been a part of the original house built in the early eighteenth century on land bought from the Indians. Alice had often seen the deed signed by her great great great great grandfather and the chief whose mark was a running deer. Her father had some of the old letters, too, telling of how the first of the family to settle in Maine had skirted the coast in his little shallop and had liked and bought the location on the Dmariscotty river (as he spelled it then) near the old colonies at Pemaquid and the Sheepscott.

He had paid for those times a very fair price for his land and after that a sort of yearly rent in corn meal, and he had really liked his Indian neighbors, if anything as fleeting and unfixed as the Indians could be called neighbors. More than once he gave them advice in their affairs with the whites, and on several occasions they in return had warned him of intended incursions of the French and the Indians settled about Quebec.

A Visitor

His young bride wrote back to her mother in Boston that when she came downstairs in the morning she never knew how many Indians she might find wrapped in their blankets asleep with their feet to the fire. In time she grew used to it. They never stole anything and in return for their welcome brought her venison and fruit. The old, rather brittle, basket in which the eggs were still kept in the buttery had been given to this ancestress by one of the squaws, filled with wild strawberries and the clothespins were still kept in a square box of birch bark with designs of lighter and darker layers, whose top had long ago been broken and lost.

Alice often thought about Indians but she had never happened to see one until the day her father brought back Raymond in the rumble seat of the Ford. He had seen the boy walking along the road with his bundle neatly wrapped in newspaper, and had picked him up. There were many men looking for work that summer, and Alice's father did what he could to help them.

Alice and her mother were weeding the flower bed near the side door when her father came home with the quiet, rather awkward-looking boy—he must have been about nineteen—whose eyes had a gentle look under the thatch of dust-colored hair. Alice's father sent him in to Olga for something to eat and then came over to talk to her mother.

A Passamaquoddy Indian

"He seems a very nice lad," he told her, "and in spite of his light hair he's a Passamaquoddy Indian and can't read or write. I thought that if Olga would fix up the shed chamber he could stay here a few weeks and do some of the odd jobs that need to be done—that is, if you would like it."

Alice waited eagerly for her mother's answer. An Indian!

"It sounds like a very good idea," said Alice's mother, after a moment's thought. "I have nothing that has to be done—Alice and I will fix up a place for him right away."

Alice, much excited at the idea of having an Indian in the house again, carried the broom and dustpan and brush, while her mother brought the sheets and blankets.

The shed chamber was only a kind of attic over the shed with a window at one end and cracks in the rough floor. In the shadows one could see boxes and the dark mouth of an old unused Franklin stove and the circle of a spinning wheel, but by the window there was a bed, with its mattress rolled at its foot, and a few pieces of furniture.

When Alice and her mother had finished, the shed chamber looked quite gay with turkey-red curtains at the window, a log-cabin quilt on the bed, a rag rug on the newly swept floor and fresh water in the pitcher on the stand.

Raymond was a very good worker and had a courtesy partly natural and partly learned from religious workers who taught the Indian children. Since he could not read, he watched everything. He always seemed to know what a person wanted, even before the person knew it, and he was very quick to help.

All the wisdom of his people he remembered in hundreds of handy sayings—that the bow paddle should just touch the chin of the person who was to use it as he stood, and the stern paddle come to his eyes; that the bottom of a sink should be level with the flat of one's hands held at right angles from the wrists; that a new baby should be put in new things—he had an appropriate opinion for every common occurrence of daily life.

In a few days he was thoroughly a part of the household. It seemed as though Raymond had always been there, trimming dead wood in the orchard, draining the wet place in the meadow, bringing in Bessie's milk in the morning and late afternoon. But Alice never lost her sense of excitement at knowing that he was an Indian.

One day a cousin of her mother's was visiting them and asked if she might be taken to the famous shell heaps on the river.

"May I go, too, father?" asked Alice. "I've never seen them."

Her father was surprised.

"It all goes to show that one will go a thousand miles to see some wonder and won't look at the one right under his nose," he said. "Of course you must go, Alice. Mother and I have to stay home to see someone who's coming on business this afternoon, but Raymond will drive Cousin Martha and you over and I'll tell you just where to go."

The Shell Heaps

A mile out of town they stopped the car by the roadside and followed a lane between two barns, and down toward the river that gleamed below them. Twice Raymond took down the bars of a gate for them to cross through and there was a thicket of wild apples on one side and in the hollow behind the shell heaps there was the remnant of a round cellar and bricks where once a pioneer's cabin may have stood in the days when the river was the only road.

When they had scrambled down to the beach, they could see that the steep hillocks were composed entirely of oyster shells, some broken and some still whole, but very old and brittle. Opposite them across the smooth rush of the incoming tide were other heaps, perhaps 40 feet high, crowned with trees, all rising sheer from the water's edge and dazzling white.

"Father says there aren't any oysters here any more," said Alice. "He says it must have taken hundreds, maybe thousands, of years to make these heaps."

All three of them sat down on stones and were rather quiet after that. The afternoon sunlight was very warm and golden. It threw long shadows of pines across the smooth upward flow of the river. Near them the two currents, the fresh water going down the river and the salt water forcing its way up, met in a series of sharp singing ridges, shaped like an arrowhead with its great point upstream, and here for a moment appeared the round sleek head of a seal before it gave a sort of slow cartwheel and disappeared.

(To be concluded next Thursday)

Courtesy of Holman's Print Shop, Boston

Wresting a New Home From Forested Western Plains

THEY have reached the end of the trail, and the beginning of a new kind of living. These brave travelers who left their cozy houses in the East have arrived after many months of journeying on the west coast of America.

Many, many times, while they have warded off stampeding buffalo or escaped from warring Indians, or endured the heat of the desert, have their thoughts flown to that intrepid band of earlier pioneers, their ancestors, who arrived at Plymouth more than two centuries ago. Now they, too, know the hardships of discovering a new and unsettled country. They have known days of hunger and burning thirst.

Here, in the middle of the nineteenth century, they are to establish a civilization in this remote corner of the New World. No more calls of "Arise, Arise!" to wake the corral to activity at daybreak; no more whining of mules being rounded up for another day's marching.

The ax that rings on the giant trunk of an oak tree is cutting timber for a shelter. Later the lush green undergrowth, the low bushes and the ferns many feet high, will be cleared away and a house will be erected. The mother stirs the rabbit stew; its savory odor sharpens the appetites of the men and children. She smiles to herself, remembering the rains on the prairie when she held an umbrella over her skillet while she cooked her griddle cakes.

Already there are rough plans being discussed for a settlement, for the men have ideas for a peaceful community, with a church or meeting house at the center, with an inn or hostel for travelers, and a school building for little ones.

Their covered wagons have scattered informally over the new-found territory, and soon the memory of them, crawling like a procession of bonneted beetles over the great plains, will merge with the dimming remembrance of their original home. Later they will establish a form of government for the township they are starting, and they will give it a name.

Many settlements in the western United States which have since become important cities were started in just this way.

Romance of the Crown Jewels

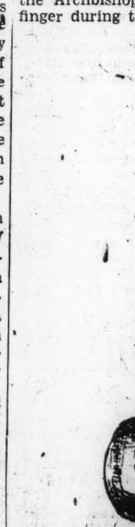
By Dorothy Ann Lovell

Part Four

ON A small stand in the glass casket are arranged three rings which have only recently been added to the collection of crown jewels. They are the private property of the royal family, and it was only because they thought the public would be interested to see them that King George and Queen Mary allowed them to be sent to the Jewel House.

The King's coronation ring, which dates from the reign of William IV (1830-1837), is so large and magnificent that it could be worn only on some very special occasion. It represents the Cross of St. George on a blue shield. The Queen's ring, which is composed of a large ruby surrounded with diamonds, is less noticeable.

The third ring is quite small, and thereby hangs a tale. It is a copy of the King's ring, and was specially made by King William IV for the young Princess Victoria. But the girl Queen never thought of trying it on before her Coronation to see if it still fitted, and, when the time came for the Archbishop to place it on her finger during the service, as a symbol of her queenly dignity, a fierce struggle ensued. The Archbishop won, and the poor Queen suffered in silence until the ceremony was over.



The Anointing Spoon

The Golden Spurs

You may be surprised to see a pair of spurs hanging by their straps among the jewels in the glass casket. They are the emblems of knighthood, and are known as "St. George's Spurs." As a matter of fact they are not actually worn at the Coronation, the Lord Great Chamberlain merely touching the King's heel with them before replacing them on the altar. The spurs were made for King Charles II, and are copies of a very ancient pair. The straps are of crimson velvet embroidered in gold.

The wearing of a Royal Bracelet goes back to the beginning of history, though what actual significance it has is not clear. King Saul evidently went to his last battle wearing both crown and bracelet, which were afterward brought to David. The bracelets in the Jewel House are of solid gold with enameled designs, and are lined with crimson velvet. They were made from some old pattern for King Charles II.

The Coronation Spoon, or "Anointing Spoon," is one of the oldest treasures in the Jewel House and is believed to have been in existence for more than 1000 years, having escaped destruction at the hands of the Commonwealth. The handle is 7½ inches long and is ornamented with many pearls.

On Coronation Day

At the Coronation service the Dean of Westminster pours a little oil into the bowl of the spoon, after which the Archbishop dips two fingers into the oil and anoints the King on the head, breast, and palms of both hands.

On the day of the Coronation all the emblems of royalty required for the ceremony are taken from the Tower to Westminster Abbey where they are met by the Peers and other high officers, each of whom takes charge of one emblem. They are then carried in procession to the chancel where, with the exception of the swords, they are placed by the Dean of Westminster on the altar.

After the ceremony the emblems are handed to the Keeper of the Jewel House who conveys them back to their little room in the Tower.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]

How the Girl Guides Got Their Home

A STORY about a brave band of girls, a princess, and an old castle, that reads like a fairy tale, but is perfectly true, comes from Vienna.

Things had been very difficult for the girls for a long time; they were members of the Vienna Girl Guides, and were just as anxious to be active as their sisters in other lands, but they were cramped for room, and given no encouragement to progress.

Then the amazing thing happened which, like the arrival of the Fairy Godmother in Cinderella, changed everything. A princess arrived from Roumania, a princess who was herself a Girl Guide, and full of enthusiasm! One can get busy in the Movement wherever one may be, she said, and to their great delight Princess Ileana, who was now Archduchess Anton of Habsburg, became their President.

The first thing to do was to find suitable Headquarters for the Guides, and because the new President did not believe in half-way measures she managed to procure an old castle, which had once been Maria Theresa's hunting lodge, with its own beautiful little park.

At the inauguration ceremony last December, an Exhibition was held in which toys made by the Guides for Christmas presents for poor Viennese children were shown, as well as food they had learned to make in cookery classes, which was given to needy children in the Guides' own home.

The long and plucky struggle to win through during the hard years since 1920, has been well rewarded.

What About the Mouth Organ?

A CLOCK-MAKER in Vienna, who was fond of turning his hand to other things besides wheels and springs, fastened some rough strips of metal to a wooden base more than 100 years ago, and made a kind of whistle.

Strangely enough, it was another clock-maker, Matthias Horner, who, hearing of the queer invention, decided to perfect it, and so made the first real harmonica.

Horner, who was born in Baden, Germany in 1833, was the son of a poor clock-maker, but quickly decided to forsake the profession and to set up in business as the Matthias Horner Harmonica Works.

At first things were pretty difficult, and it was not until people in America became interested in the new musical instrument that he began to make a success of it.

Strangely enough there are still many people who do not realize what can be done with a mouth organ, or who know that there are today over 5000 harmonica orchestras in Germany alone, and that thousands of children in America are expert mouth-organ players, quite apart from those who content themselves by merely getting tunes out of it.

Possibly it will surprise you, too, to learn that a quarter of a million harmonicas are sold in Great Britain every month, and that the firm of Horner & Co. is working at high pressure to supply the steady demand for these simple and yet wonderfully effective musical instruments.

Homing Crabs

WE ARE all familiar with the homing power of pigeons, dogs and even of cats, but it is not generally known that many of the so-called lower animals also possess this wonderful power, or instinct, to a remarkable degree.

A few years ago discoveries were made regarding the homing powers of crabs—imagine a crab, of all living creatures, struggling along sideways for hundreds of miles, and finding his original home with unerring accuracy.

A number of crabs were taken out of the sea and transported overland between 70 and 80 miles to another point on the same coast. After each had been marked so that it could easily be identified, they were placed in the sea again. To the amazement of those who were trying out the experiment, they all found their way back to their native shore, having had to contend with unknown land, mud, rocks and currents.

A still more remarkable instance recorded is that of a male and a female crab which were found together on the coast. After having been marked they were carried over 100 miles along the coast and put into the sea eight miles apart. Some months later the two crabs were discovered together again at the exact spot where they had originally been found, each having independently covered the intervening miles between their points of release and their home!

Send a Letter to South Africa

Our Mail Bag

GIRLS and boys who are interested in writing to children in South Africa have a fine opportunity to send their letters through the Monitor's booth at he Empire Exhibition in Johannesburg. The exhibition opened late in September and will continue through January.

Be sure to make your letters as interesting as you can, for girls and boys always like to hear how children in foreign lands work and play. Be sure, too, to give your own full name and your complete address, then address the letter to a girl or a boy of your own age. Remember our custom of having girls write to girls and boys to boys.

Then address your letter as follows:

To a girl (or boy) of (mention age here)
c/o The Christian Science Monitor Exhibit,
The Empire Exhibition,
Milner Park,
Johannesburg,
South Africa

When the letters arrive at the exhibition, they will be placed in a rack in the children's section. Above the rack will be a sign "A Real Letter to You From Overseas." Children who visit the exhibition will be invited to help themselves to letters from the rack. At the entrance to the exhibit a pillarbox will be placed where children may mail letters replying to their new correspondents.

We hope there will be plenty of letters in the rack waiting for the girls and boys of South Africa to help themselves, and that the pillarbox will start many replies on their way to other lands.

Here is an interesting letter from Mark V., (16), of Sydney, Australia, who speaks French and German—this is a chance for some boys to correspond in a foreign language. Mark would like to correspond with boys in Germany who are good scholars; he would also like to write to boys in France.

Mark writes that he reads The Young Folks' Page "with zeal," which makes us very happy. He also likes to see other people enjoying the Monitor.

"It is truly wonderful how the Monitor circulates," he says in his letter. "I was visiting a very remote part of Tasmania. There in a shack an old man sat reading a Monitor."

Valerie P. (16), of Tasmania, Australia, writes us that she is making a world friendship quilt and would like girls from all parts of the world to send her their names and addresses worked on six-inch squares of plain materials. She would like to correspond with girls in other countries; she is interested in sports, aviation, reading, handcrafts, and stamp collecting.

Here is a letter from a girl who lives on a 1900-acre ranch in northeastern Nebraska. She is Ruth K. (18), of Bloomfield, Nebraska. Ruth would like especially to write to girls in England, Scotland and France, and in her own State, South Dakota and Iowa. Her chief interests are education, English, speech and journalism, and hiking. She has two dogs, Billy and Wuffy; a horse and a colt—Bonnie and Pepper.

Alice M. H. (12) of Fairfield, Ohio, is interested in collecting miniature Indian things and Indian dolls. She would like to write to girls who live in or near an Indian reservation, also girls in Europe and Asia.

Anna B. (19), of Boston, Massachusetts, has corresponded with girls through the mail box for several years, has already met one of her correspondents, expects to meet another very soon, and would like to add to her list of correspondents. She attends college and is particularly interested in dramatics.

EDITOR

The following would like to make friends through correspondence with young people in any part of the world. (It is our custom for girls to write to girls and boys to boys.)

We cannot publish the same name in our list oftener than once in two years.

Girls

Gwyneche T. (11), Toronto, Canada. Would like to correspond with girls in foreign countries. Interested in music, books, stamp collecting.

Dextra C. (11), Beverly Hills, California. Would like to correspond with any girl in any foreign land. Interested in swimming and collecting foreign stamps.

Nancy H. K. (12), Milton, Pennsylvania. Would like to correspond with girls who are at present attending The Principia school. Her hobbies are music, art, and swimming.

Freda H. (13), Sheffield, England. Would like to correspond with girls in Switzerland, Jamaica, Hawaii, or South America. Interested in dancing, swimming, and sports.

Catherine F. (13), Port Washington, L. I., New York. Would like to correspond with girls in the British Isles, especially Scotland. Interested in drawing, marionettes, writing, and nature study.

Shirley K. (13), St. Louis, Missouri. Would like especially to correspond with girls in Scotland, England and France.

Virginia K. (13), Los Angeles, California. Would like to correspond with girls in France, Spain or China. Interested in art and dancing, also has some pet pigeons.

Barbara C. (13), Durban, Natal, South Africa. Would like correspondents in Australia, Sweden, St. Helena and Jamaica. Interested in sports.

Lois N. (14), Pessenden, North Dakota. Would like to hear from girls in foreign lands and also the United States. Interested in books, sports, especially track, basketball, kitten-ball and swimming.

Ruth D. (14), Loup City, Nebraska. Would like correspondents, especially in France, Germany, Italy, Africa, Hawaii, China, Brazil or Canada and the United States. Interested in stone and shell collecting, nature study, stamps, music and sports.

Mildred C. R. (14), Westfield, New Jersey. She is interested in horses, reading, journalism, ice skating and swimming.

Mary H. R. (14), Washington, District of Columbia. Would like to correspond with girls in England or Scotland who are Girl Guides. Interested in cinema and theater, literature and history, music and swimming.

Natalie McN. (15), Invercargill, Southland, New Zealand. Would like some American correspondents. Interested in all sports, especially swimming, also stamp collecting, reading, and films.

Betty S. (16), Hamilton, Montana. Interested in reading, drawing, piano, motion pictures and outdoor life.

Minette T. (16), Durban, Natal, South Africa. Would like correspondents in Hong Kong, Bermudas and Chagos islands. Interested in stamp collecting and all sports, especially swimming.

Virginia G. (16), Hamilton, Montana. Interested in indoor and outdoor sports, motion pictures and books.

June B. (16), Inglewood, California. Would be glad to write to girls who are interested in California. She is especially interested in music, literature, cinema, politics and world events.

Virginia P. (16), McAllen, Texas. Wishes to correspond with girl in England, India, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, or Canada. Interested in dramatics, dancing, interior decorating, and sports.

Lillian W. (16), Attica, Kansas. Would like to correspond with girls in Germany or Canada interested in scrapbooks, movies, reading.

Ruby P. (16), Attica, Kansas. Would like especially to hear from girls in New Zealand and Germany. Interested in reading, stamps, sports, films, music and foreign countries.

Norma G. (17), Genoa, Italy. Would like to correspond with girls in California. Interested in books, knitting and needlework, languages and film stars.

Jane S. (17), Inglewood, California. Would like to hear from girls in any part of the United States interested in collecting and exchanging postcards and from girls in foreign countries who are interested in postcard collections.

Dorothy C. (17), Durban, Natal, South Africa. Would like correspondence, particularly from Ascension, Canada, United States, Falkland Islands, Seyschelles and Hong Kong. Interested in stamp collecting and in the customs of various countries, also all sports, particularly swimming.

Boys

Brian C. (13), Durban, Natal, South Africa. Would like correspondents in Fiji Islands, New Guinea, Nigeria, and Norway. Interested in stamp collecting and sports.

Warren S. (13), Inglewood, California. Would like to write to boys in the United States or in any foreign land.

Maurice G. (13), Genoa, Italy. Would like to correspond with boys in England and an Italian colony. Interested in stamp collecting and engineering.

James M. (14), Queensland, Australia. Would like to write to boys on an American ranch, or in New York, India, South Africa, Hollywood or Canada.

Victor K. (14), New Plymouth, New Zealand. Would like to write to boys anywhere in Africa or America who are interested in stamp and postcard collecting.

Wynn D. and Peter G. (16), Auckland, New Zealand. Would like to write to boys anywhere in the United States. They are very fond of motoring and have their own car.

To Start a Correspondence

Each girl or boy who sends a letter to this department must promise to answer promptly all letters received through Our Mail Bag.

When you write to someone whose name has been published in this column, enclose the letter in a stamped envelope, write on the envelope the partial address of the child as it was published, then put that envelope in another, addressing the outside one to The Editor of the Mail Bag, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass. Enclose also a note to the Editor, giving your full name and address.

Do not write in asking for names and addresses; we do not give them out.

If your letter is to go to a foreign country, you should probably put a five-cent stamp on the envelope. Ask at your local post office if you are not sure how much postage it will take.

Children writing from outside the United States should enclose stamps of their own countries for forwarding their letters. Do not attach these stamps to the envelopes. They will be exchanged here for American stamps.

Silences of England

The silences, the silences, how can they be so deep?
The Past it gives us many things but many more does keep.
For here's a silver bracelet a Celtic princess wore
And here's a bit of basket that old Lake Dwellers bore;
But when the Roman legions all left Britain to her fears
A little thing like London was lost two hundred years.

CAROLINE DALE SNEDEKER

From the Old Curiosity Shop

THE thought of an oarsman entering in a race with motorboats causes a smile today. But 50 years ago such contests did take place—and the men at the oars frequently won.

The first such race was in Germany. Frankfurt was holding its spring rowing regatta. In those days, strong arms and firm backs constituted the main source of power for propelling small boats. Consequently, it was with some surprise and curiosity that spectators noted one craft in the lineup, having a "skipper" but no oars.

The boat belonged to Gottlieb Daimler who was perched on a high seat in the stern. There was a small box-shaped arrangement aft, with a handle on top and provokingly small holes up and down the sides, too small to see what was inside. Strung along the gunwale were copper wires, insulators and other thing-a-ma-bobs, meant to confuse anyone who wanted to try to find out how the mysterious "motorboat" worked.

Some thought it was a new kind of steamboat for small craft, others saw the wires and promptly labeled it an electric boat. Then the starting signal was given and away she went. Gottlieb's "handlebar" mustache fluttered in the breeze and the racket the rowerless rowboat made was so loud it sounded like a heavy dray with iron-shod wheels banging on the cobblestones.

But very strict police regulations against using such high explosive as gasoline, caused the inventor and his motorboat to be ruled off the water. Disappointed, but not discouraged, Daimler and Wilhelm Mayback, an engineer friend who helped in the early development of the gasoline high speed motor, retired to Cannstatt. There they worked day and night behind closed and barred doors in their makeshift laboratory.

In order to try out their motor, the inventors and workmen sworn to secrecy, carried it down to the river under cover of darkness, fastened it into their boat and chugged upstream a short distance. At the first sign of danger from human observation, a landing was made and the quickly detached motor was wrapped in cloth and hustled out of sight. Gasoline, called benzine then, was not just an ordinary inflammable substance, it was a dangerous fluid which no ordinary person could be persuaded to approach within half a mile.

All the mysterious goings-on in the Cannstatt shop naturally excited talk among the neighbors and one dark night the banging of a stout hickory policeman's billy was heard on the door. The officers answering a complaint expected to find a counterfeiter's gang at least, but all they could do was excuse themselves and leave.

The next day the Burgomeister himself came to call. Pompous and dignified he apologized profusely. Henceforth the privacy of Daimler was not intruded upon. That same year, 1885, the year he participated in the boat races with the first gasoline motor boat, he perfected a buggy powered by a single cylinder vertical engine of 1½ horsepower.

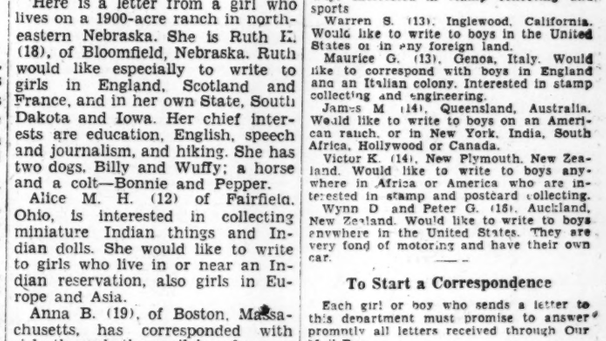
HERBERT B. NICHOLS

Wide World Photos

The Crude Motor-Driven Boat Which Gottlieb Daimler Built

Answers to Hidden Cities Puzzle

1. London; 2. Paris; 3. Toronto; 4. Dallas; 5. Berlin; 6. Rome; 7. Madrid.


Yes
THEY LIKE IT
... Little folks are fond of Revelation; the aftertaste is quite refreshing. Keeps teeth bright and clean and is also beneficial. Drucker's Revelation Tooth Powder has grown steadily more popular for 28 years. Sold in two sizes: 35c and the 50c economy size.
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Every Tuesday and Friday, on the Hotel Resort, and Travel pages of The Christian Science Monitor, as well as in regular advertising columns throughout the week, you will find inspiration for a trip—where and how to go; where to stay. Why not plan your holiday—now?
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Listed Stock Quotations •

Many New Highs in Market But Profit-Taking Stems Rise

• Commodity and Money Markets

Heavy Realizing Slows Momentum Of Stock Advance

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—After climbing to a new 5-year peak for the fourth consecutive session, the stock market today encountered sufficient profit taking to stem the advancing trend.

Encouraging business and industrial news kept individual issues well out in front, but many of the leaders either halted for a rest or slipped moderately downward.

An upward flurry in low-priced utilities put the ticker tape behind for a while at the opening. Commonwealth & Southern and United Corporation edged forward in blocks of 50,000 to 20,000 shares, respectively. The buying rush lasted but a short time, however, and the pace was comparatively slow near the fourth hour.

Transfers were around 2,200,000 shares.

C. & O. Shares Buoyant

Shares of Chesapeake & Ohio, Chesapeake Corp. and Alleghany Corp., got up 4 or more points each on announcement the railroad will pay extra dividends. Alleghany controls Chesapeake Corp. and the latter has a substantial stake in C. & O.

Among lesser gainers were Yellow Truck, Montgomery Ward, Woolworth, International Paper & Power preferred, Kennecott, Anaconda, American Smelting, American Can, Goodyear, Greyhound Corp., Penn-Dixie Cement, Columbia Gas, Western Union, U. S. Steel and Republic Steel.

Backward were Santa Fe, N. Y. Central, Southern Pacific, Briggs Mfg., Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Wright Aeronautical, General Motors, Chrysler, Nash, International Harvester, Deere, Consolidated Edison, North American, Hiram Walker and General Electric.

Bond Prices Uneven

A sharp rise in Chesapeake Corp. convertible 5s added spice to the listed bond market today.

While the advance of the market generally lost momentum and prices became uneven, Chesapeake Corp. 5s of 1947 leaped about 8 points at one time and the 5s of 1944 more than 3, both to new peaks, on news the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad planned to pay a $1 cash extra and $2 in new preference stock on its common.

As holder of more than 3,000,000 C & O shares, Chesapeake Corp. was considered in line to be the chief beneficiary. There was heavy trading in the bonds, echoing activity at rising prices in C & O shares.

Elsewhere an urge to take profits and adopt a more cautious stand was apparent as moderate losses replaced gains in a number of recent favorites.

Studebaker convertible 6s yielded part of a preceding rise. American & Foreign Power 5s, American Rolling Mill 4¼s, Erie 5s, Illinois Central 3¼s, International Telephone 5s, Youngstown Sheet & Tube 3½s and Southern Pacific 4½s sold fractionally to about a point lower.

Buyers, however, continued to pick up selected rails, mainly secondary issues. Southern Railway 4s, Nickel Plate 4½s and Alleghany 5s expanded gains fractionally.

Lacking fresh stimulus in the money market, treasury loans dragged, with most issues off a little. Foreign dollar bonds beat a narrow path.

Wheat Prices Show Increased Strength

CHICAGO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Responsive to settlement of the Minneapolis elevator strike and to assertions Argentina would prohibit old crop exports, Chicago wheat values showed increased strength late today.

There were also estimates that as much as 1,500,000 bushels of Canadian wheat had been bought today for export. On the other hand, a restraining factor was favorable weather for the new domestic winter wheat crop southwest.

Wheat closed unsettled, ½-1¼ above yesterday's finish, Dec. 114⅛-¼, May 112½-⅝, corn ⅝-⅞ up, Dec. 94⅞-95, May 90⅝, oats ⅛-⅜ advanced, and provisions showing 10 cents to 22 cents gain.

N. E. Public Utilities

(Reported by Thornton & Curtis, Boston)
Quotations at 2 p. m.

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro Elec.	25½	28
Bangor Hydro Elec. 6% pf	110	..
Bangor Hydro Elec 7% pf	126	..
Brock G. & L.	8¾	10¼
Central Me. Powr. pf	77	81
Central Me. Powr. 7% pf	87	91
Conn. Lt. & Powr.	102	107
Conn. Lt. & Powr. 5½% pf	74	78
Conn. Powr.	115	120
East Utl. Assoc.	55½	58½
East Util. Convert.	33¼	35¼
Fall Riv G. Wks	8	8¼
Fitchburg G. & El.	19	21
Green Mt. Powr. pf	49	53
Hartford Elec.	90½	94½
Haverhill Elec.	69	72
Haverhill Gas	39	43
Holyoke Wat. Powr.	16½	18½
Lawrence G. & E.	280	..
Lowell Elec.	46	51
Lynn Gas & Elec.	58	61
Mass. Powr. & Lt. pf	97¼	102¼
Mass. Util. Asso. pf	27	29½
Mass. Util. Assoc.	34	37
N. E. G. & E. 5½% pf	46	49
N. E. Powr. Assoc.	80	83
N. E. Powr. Co. pf	128	133
N. E. Pub. Serv.	3½	4½
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% prp ln	51	55
N. E. Pub. Serv. 6% pr ln.	45	48
N. E. Pub. Serv. 7% pf	19	22
N. E. Pub. Serv. 6% pf	18	21
No. Bos. Lt. Prop.	44	49
No. Bos. Lt. Prop. pf	51	55
Providence Gas	12¼	14¼
Pub. Serv. of N. H. 6% pf	107	110
R. I. Pub. Serv. pf.	32¼	35¼
Rockland Lt. & Pow.	16¾	18¾
Springfield Gas	107½	112
Twin States G.&E. pr. pf	24⅝	26½
West. Mass. Cos.	33½	36½

Dividend Declarations

Company	Extra Rate	Period	Payable	Hldrs. of Record
Briggs Mfg	50c	..	Oct. 31	Oct. 17
Homestake Min	$2	..	Oct. 26	Oct. 20
Regular				
Am Alli Ins (NY)	25c	Q	Oct. 15	Oct. 8
Atlas Powder pf $1.25	$1.25	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Blue Ridge Cor pf 75c	Q	Dec. 1	Nov. 5	
Briggs Mfg	50c	Q	Oct. 31	Oct. 17
El Bd & Sh $6 pf	$1.50	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 10
do $5 pf	$1.25	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 10
Homestake Min	$1	M	Oct. 26	Oct. 20
KC,St&CspfA,std	$1.50	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 20
Neisner Bros pf	$1.75	Q	Nov. 2	Oct. 31
Un Oil of Calif	25c	Q	Nov. 10	Oct. 17

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Oct. 8	Last Oct. 7
74¾	59	Acme Steel (3†)	65½	64¾	65½	65½
14⅜	9⅝	Adams Express (.20b)	14⅝	14⅜	14½	14⅝
35¾	17⅞	Adams Millis (¾b)	27⅛	26	27½	25½
32½	22⅛	Addressograph (1)	33⅞	32¾	32⅝	32¾
21½	11⅝	Advance Rumely	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	2⅜
81¾	58	Air Reduction (1†)	76½	75½	76½	77
6½	2	Airway Elec App	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½
17½	13	*Alaska Juneau (.60†)	16⅛	15½	15⅝	16⅛
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	4½	4¼	4½	4¼
49¾	12⅝	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	53⅞	51½	53⅛	49¾
48¾	12½	Alleghany pf ww (h)	53	50	51	48¾
49	12¼	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	53	51	52	49
45⅞	27	Alleghany pr pf (h)	45	44	45	43⅝
40⅜	26⅞	Allegheny Steel (1†)	37¾	36½	37½	37¾
245	157	*Allied Chem (6)	235	232½	232½	237
29	23	Allied Mills (½b)	27⅞	27½	27½	28
13⅞	6¾	Allied Stores	14⅜	13⅞	14⅜	13⅝
84	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	82¾	82¾	82¾	82¼
64⅝	35⅜	Allis Chalmers (1⅛)	64½	62½	64½	63¼
28½	19¾	Alpha Port Cem (1)	27¼	25¼	27¼	25⅜
5⅜	2	Amal Leather	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2⅜
58¾	34	Amal Ldr pf (2g)	55½	55	55	56
125½	75	Amerada (2)	102	100¼	102	100
69½	49	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	62½	61¾	62½	62
55½	37	Am Bank Note (1)	69⅛	68½	69½	69⅜
64½	40	Am Brake S&F (1.60)	44	43¼	43	43⅞
137½	115¾	Am Can (4†)	127¼	124¾	127¼	123¾
52⅝	30	Am Car & Fdry	53½	51¼	53⅛	51¾
90	57⅝	Am Car & P pf	89½	89½	89½	89¾
63	31	Am Chain	60¼	59½	60½	60¼
13¾	7½	Am Colortype	11⅜	10¾	10¾	11
32⅝	20½	Am Com Alcohol	29⅝	27	28¼	27
32	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar (½b)	28⅞	27¾	28⅛	28⅛
5	3½	Am Encaustic T (h)	4⅝	4½	4½	4½
9¾	6½	Am & For Pow	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
49¼	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	47½	46	46	47
41½	25	Am & For Pow 6	38½	38	38	38½
17¼	12	Am & For Pw 2pf	21½	19	19	19⅞
21½	13	Am Hawaiian (1)	19⅞	19	19	19⅞
8⅞	5¼	Am Hide & L	5⅞	5½	5½	5⅝
48¾	37	Am Hide & L pf (3)	36½	36½	36½	34½
4⅝	2⅛	Am Home Pr (2.40)	47¾	47⅜	47¾	48
24	16½	Am Ice	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜
13⅜	9⅝	Am Ice pf (2)	18¼	18	18	18¼
39⅛	23½	Am International	13⅞	12⅞	13⅛	13⅛
105	66	Am Locomotive	38⅝	37¼	38⅜	38½
29⅛	21	Am Loco pf	101½	101½	101½	101½
15	10	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	23½	23⅛	23¼	23
41⅜	27	Am Mach & Met (.40b)	11½	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
124	124	Am Metal	42	41½	41⅝	41
64½	35½	Am Metal 6% (4g)	130	130	130	..
14⅜	7½	Am News (3)	64½	64½	64½	..
74½	36⅝	Am Power & Lt	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝
87½	43	Am P&L 5% pf (5)	71⅝	71	71	70⅝
27⅜	18¼	Am P&L 6% pf (6)	82	81	81½	81⅜
165½	157	Am Radiator (.15b)	23½	23⅛	23¼	23⅜
34	23¾	Am Radiator pf (7)	158	158	158	158¼
39⅝	36	Am Rolling Mill (1.24)	32½	31⅜	32½	31⅝
28¼	18	Am Safety Razor (2)	37¼	37¼	37¼	37⅝
36¾	25⅜	Am Seating vtc	24¾	23	23½	24¾
91½	56¾	Am Shipbuilding (2)	37¾	35¼	37¾	35¼
152¾	136½	Am2Smelt & Ref (2)	88	87⅜	87¾	86⅞
77½	57½	*Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144	144	144	..
44⅞	20½	Am Snuff (3†)	61	61	61	60½
36	24¾	Am Steel Fdries	44¾	44	44¾	44⅜
63⅝	48¼	Am Stores (2)	25½	25⅜	25⅜	25½
145	129	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56½	56	56½	56¼
28⅜	20⅝	Am Sugar Ref pf (7)	140⅜	140	140⅜	140
102½	87	Am Sum Tobacco (1†)	24½	23⅞	24⅛	23⅞
104	88½	Am Tobacco (5)	98½	98½	98½	..
15⅜	8⅞	Am Tobacco B (5)	101	100½	100½	101
179⅞	149½	Am Tvedtrs B (h)	15½	1 5⅛	15½	15¼
27	19⅛	Am Tel & Tel (4)	178¾	177½	178¾	178
11½	9⅞	Am Wat W & E (.20b)	27⅞	26¾	27½	26⅞
70¾	52¾	Am Woolen	8½	8⅛	8¼	8⅜
2	¾	Am Woolen pf (3q)	57½	57½	57½	57⅛
4½	1¾	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅜	1	1	1⅜
10	4⅛	Am Wr P pf (h)	8½	7⅜	7½	8⅛
7¾	3½	Am Zinc Lead&S	4	4	4	4½
41½	28	Anaconda Cop (1)	41¼	40⅝	41⅛	40⅞
77½	35	Anaconda Wire (2)	76⅞	76	76⅞	75½
50	37	Archer Daniels (1½b)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40⅞
122	118	Archer Dan pf (7)	118½	118½	118½	..
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼	108½
7⅜	4⅝	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	5¾
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	80	80	80	80
62⅝	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	57	56¾	56⅞	56¾
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	14¼	13⅞	14	14
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	16⅞	16½	16⅝	16½
22	12⅝	Asso Dry Goods	21¼	20⅝	20⅜	21⅛
88½	59	Atchison T&SF (2e)	80⅞	80	80⅜	81½
106⅜	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	105	105	105	105
44⅜	21⅜	Atl Coast Line	42¾	41¾	42¾	42½
46⅞	13½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	46¼	44¼	44¼	44¼
29½	11	Atl Gulf @ W I	27	27	27	27½
115	100	Atl Refining pf	112⅝	112¾	112¾	..
35½	26⅜	Atl Refining (1)	28¾	28	28¾	28½
73	48	Atlas Powder (2†)	69⅞	69⅞	69⅞	70
126¼	112	Atlas Powder pf (6)	126	126	126	125½
30⅛	14	Atlas Tack (½)	18¾	17¾	18	17⅝
54¼	26⅜	Auburn Auto	26¾	26⅛	26½	26⅜
10⅛	5⅜	Austin Nichols	11¼	11	11	11¼
46½	29½	Austin Nichols A (2)	39	39	39	..
73¼	45⅜	Aviation Corp Del	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛

—B—

67⅜	21½	Baldwin Loco (h)	37⅜	33¼	37⅛	37⅜
62	29½	Baldwin L pf (h)	60	59¼	60	61
26½	15⅞	Balt & Ohio	26⅛	25⅝	25⅞	25⅞
41¼	21	Balt & Ohio pf	40⅞	40	40	40½
33¼	23⅜	Bald Asd (h)	3½	3½	3½	3⅜
118	110½	Bangor & Ar pf (7)	111¼	111¼	111¼	..
61¾	33¾	Bald Asd pf (2)	60	60	60	60
22	13¼	Barker Bros	20½	20⅜	20½	20⅝
20	14¼	*Barnsdall A (.80)	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞
19⅜	16⅜	Basuk Cigar (3a)	19½	19	19¼	19½
26	18	Beatrice Cream (1)	18¼	18	18	18
97	85	Beech-Nut Pack (3†)	23¼	23	23	23½
16¼	12⅛	Belding Hem (1)	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
32⅜	21⅝	Bendix Aviation (1)	13⅞	13⅜	13⅞	13⅞
25¼	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½†)	31⅞	31⅜	31½	31½
74¼	45¾	Beth Steel	38⅝	37¼	38⅜	38½
19¼	16⅛	Beth Steel 5% pf (1)	75¼	72⅝	75¼	73⅜
125	107½	Beth Steel 7% pf (7)	101½	101½	101½	101½
48½	23	Bigelow Sanford (1)	23½	23¼	23¼	23
20¼	14½	*Blaw Knox (.60)	11½	11⅛	11¼	11⅛
113	109¾	Bloomingdale pf (7)	19	18½	19	18⅞
107	77¼	Blumenthal pf	111¾	111¼	111⅜	106
3⅛	1⅝	Boeing Airplane	108	106	108	108
63⅛	41	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	29⅝	28⅞	29⅞	29½
100½	80⅛	Bon Ami A (4)	46⅝	45¾	45¾	46⅜
45	39	Bon Ami B (2½)	97	97	97	..
32¾	25⅝	Borden (1.60)	42¼	41½	41½	42
63½	64	Borg Warner (3†)	27⅞	27⅞	27½	27½
11½	6	Boston & Maine	81⅞	81½	81½	81½
3⅜	1⅛	Botany A pf (h)	9⅜	9	9	9⅛
18⅞	12½	Bridgeport Brass (.40†)	13	2¼	2¼	2½
64⅞	43¼	Briggs Mfg (2†)	15¼	15¼	15	15½
50½	41	Bristol Myers (2†)	62¼	61¾	62½	62⅞
58¾	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (4)	45½	45	45	45½
106	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	56¾	56½	56½	56⅞
12¼	4½	Brooklyn Queens	103½	103½	103½	..
56½	44½	Brooklyn Un Gas (3)	74¼	73⅜	73⅞	73½
65⅝	45	Brown Shoe (3)	51½	51	51½	50¼
17⅜	8⅛	Brunswick Balke	48	48	48	46¾
17⅜	8⅞	Bucyrus Erie (n)	15¾	15½	15¾	15⅞
15⅞	9⅛	Budd Mfg	16½	16	16½	16⅜
115½	85	Budd Mfg pf	12¼	11¾	12¼	11⅞
1⅝	¾	Budd rts 2pd	90⅜	90⅛	90¼	90⅛
14	8⅜	Budd Wheel	1	1	1	⅞
31⅜	20¾	Bullard (½b)	10¼	10	10⅛	10¼
48½	11½	Bulova Watch	29⅜	28¾	28¾	29⅛
34⅛	25	Burroughs Add (.60†)	47	46½	47	46⅝
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	34	33½	34	33½
19	8¼	Bush Term deb (h)	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5½
24⅞	14⅜	Bush T Bldgs pf ct	15¾	15½	15¾	15¾
6⅜	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	16⅜	16 ⅝	16⅝	16½
25⅜	16½	Byers	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
84	54½	Byers pf	25	23⅞	25	24¼
31	22	Byron Jackson (1†)	81	80	80	80½

—C—

43¾	30¼	Calif Packing (1½)	38¾	38½	38½	38¾
17⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1½
14	6	Calumet & Hecla (½b)	10⅝	10½	10¼	10⅜
40	30	Campbell Wy&C (1†)	37¼	36½	36¾	37
20¼	10⅜	Canada Dry	19⅝	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	14⅛	13⅞	13¾	14¼
52	37⅛	Cannon Mills (2b)	51	51	51	51
18½	12¾	Capital Admin (½b)	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..
99½	87	*Caro Clinch & O (4)	100	100	100	..
103½	91	*Caro C&O st. (5)	102½	102	102½	..
9¾	6¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8¼	8	8¼	8
186	92½	Case Thresh	163	162	163	162
84½	54⅜	Caterpillar Trac (2)	83¾	83½	83½	83½
32¼	21¾	Celanese Corp (½b)	26¾	26⅛	26½	26⅝
32	19	Celotex Co	31¼	31	31	31½
35¼	25⅜	Central Aguirre (1½†)	29½	29⅛	29½	29
57	35	Central RR of NJ	45	45	45	46
58	47¾	Century Ribbon	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9¾
19¼	8¼	Cerro de Pasco (4)	55¼	54½	55	54¾
71	57½	Certain-Teed (n)	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	14⅛
22⅜	19	Certain-Teed pf (6)	70⅛	70	70	71
88	59	Champion P & F (1)	23½	22	23¼	22½
70⅞	51	Chesapeake Corp (3)	94	90	91¾	87¼
6¼	2⅞	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	75¼	72½	74½	70½
2⅝	1¼	Chi & E Ill pf (h)	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	5
12	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
31⅜	25⅝	Chi Mail Order (1½†)	10⅛	10	10¼	10
28⅞	4	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2	2	2
4⅞	2⅛	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
12⅛	6¾	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅝	3½	3½	3½
20¼	12½	Chi Pneu Tool	18	17⅝	18	17⅝
60	40¾	Chi Pneu T pf	59¾	59	59	59¾
3	1⅛	Chi RI & P (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
8	3¼	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
3¼	1⅜	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
31¼	30¾	Chi Yellow Cab (2)	31	30¾	31	31
19¼	17⅜	Chickasha Cot O	19¼	19⅛	19¼	18⅞
128½	85½	ChildsCompany	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	10
11	4¾	Chrysler (6½b)	127	125¾	127	126¾
46⅞	23¾	City Stores	11	10⅝	10⅞	10⅞
46	33	Clark Equipment (1.20)	36⅞	36½	36⅝	36½
70½	48	Cleve Graph Br (2)	41	40	41	40
125	84	Cluett Peabody (1)	63¾	63	63½	63
57¾	55⅝	Coca Cola A (3)	121	121	121	121
56¾	20½	Colgate-Palm-P (1½)	56¾	56¾	56¾	..
106	13	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	73¼	73⅜	77½	77½
60	39½	Collins & Aikman (2†)	104½	104½	104½	104½
112½	107¼	Colonial Bea Oil	59¼	58½	59	58¾
28¾	5¼	Colonial Bea Oil pf	112	112	112	111¼
39⅞	28¼	Colo F & Ir (n)	28½	28½	28½	28¼
38½	3⅜	Colo F & Ir (h)	38½	38¾	38¾	38¼
8¾	8¾	Colo F&Ir pf (h)	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
34⅞	21½	Colo & Southern	34⅞	34¼	34⅞	35
37⅞	19⅛	Colo & So 1 pf	28⅛	28¼	28¼	29
23⅜	14	Columbia Gas (.20b)	35	34	34	34¼
108¾	90½	Columbia G pf A (b)	20⅞	20¾	20½	20⅜
103	80¾	Columbia G pf B (5)	108⅛	108½	108¼	108½
45½	31	Columbia Pic vtc (1†)	101¼	101¼	101¼	101¼
51¼	42½	Columbia P pf (2¼)	39⅞	39⅝	39⅞	40
136½	94	Columbian C vtc (4†)	45⅞	45⅞	45⅞	46
84⅞	44	Comm Credit (4†)	128½	128½	128½	129½
84⅜	55	Comm Inv Tr (4)	71	70¼	70½	71⅜
126½	97	Commm I Tr pf (4¼)	84½	84	84¼	84
24⅝	14¼	Comm Solvents (.60)	126½	125½	126½	126
9	2¼	Comwith & So	16½	15¼	16½	15⅝
59¼	59¼	Comwith & S pf (3)	4¼	4⅛	4¼	4
12¼	7	Conde Nast Pub	77	75	77	74½
41¼	30⅝	Congoleum Nairn (1.60)	36¼	34⅝	36	34⅞
25⅜	16	Consor Cigar (2b)	22¼	22¼	22¼	22¼
33½	15	Conn Ry & Lt pf	16½	16½	16½	15½
13⅜	8	Consol Cigar	11½	11	11½	11⅜
85	73½	Consol Cig ppf xw (6½)	83	83	83	73½
78	65¾	Consol Cigar pf (7)	75	75	75	73½
4⅜	2	Consol Coal vtc	3¾	3¼	3¼	3½
20½	12¼	Consol Coal pf vtc	18½	18¼	18½	18½
4⅜	4⅛	Consol Film Ind	4⅜	4⅜	4¾	4½
20½	15¼	Consol Film I pf (1g)	18¾	18¼	18⅝	17¾
44⅞	27¼	Consol Ed NY (2)	44⅞	44	44⅝	44⅝
109	102	Consol Ed NY pf (5)	108½	108	108½	108
8⅝	3⅞	Consol Laundries	8¼	8	8	8¼
15¼	11½	Consol Oil (.60†)	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
11⅛	5⅞	Consol Rys Cu pf	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	..
1⅝	⅝	Consol Textile (h)	⅞	⅝	⅝	⅝
26¼	15¾	Container a (1)	21¼	20¾	21¼	20¾
19¾	10⅜	Cont Baking A	19¼	19	19¼	19¼
39¾	1⅝	Cont Baking pf	3¼	2½	3⅛	3¼
81¾	67½	Cont Can (3)	71	70¼	71	71
24⅝	17¾	Cont Dia Fibre (2)	21⅝	21¼	21⅜	21⅛
95½	82½	Cont Insurance (1.20†)	41¼	40½	40⅝	40¾

4	2⅛	Cont Motors	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
38½	28⅛	Cont Oil (1†)	34¾	34⅝	34⅝	34½
46	27	Cont Steel (2)	33½	33⅛	33½	33½
69	55¼	Corn Exchange (3)	66⅜	66	66¾	66⅛
82½	63⅝	Corn Products (3)	69¾	69	69⅛	70
168½	158	Corn Prod pf (7)	160	160	160	..
73⅝	4	Coty	37⅞	35	35	35
35⅝	15⅝	Cream of Wheat (3)	36	36	36	36
84⅞	43⅜	Crosley Radio (½b)	33¾	33¾	33¾	33½
12¼	7¼	Crown Cork & S (3)	84⅝	83⅜	84	83⅞
58¾	38	Crown Zeller vtc	12¼	12	12	12
124⅜	95½	Crucible Steel	94⅝	86	86	86
14¼	6½	Crucible Stl pf (3g)	121	121	121	56⅜
109⅞	63½	Cuban Am Sug	10¾	10	10½	10¼
44½	35½	Cuban Am Sug pf	104	101	104	102
38½	16⅞	Cudahy Packing (2½)	37¾	37	37	..
110¼	99½	Curtis Publishing	23¾	21⅞	22¼	22¼
9¼	4	Curtis Pub pf (7)	109½	109½	109½	109½
21⅞	10½	Curtiss-Wright	6½	6⅝	6¾	6½
90	59	Curtiss-Wright A	19¼	19	19	19⅛
70½	36⅛	Cushman (8⅝)	74	74	74	72
		—D—	49¼	49¼	49¼	..
18¼	7⅝	Davega St (.30†)	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
94⅞	52	Deere & Co	94⅜	92	94	93½
31	27	Deere & Co pf (.35g)	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30¼
26¼	19½	Deisel W G (1†)	52	36¾	36¾	36¼
153	128	Del & Hudson	23¾	23¾	23⅜	23⅞
23½	14⅞	Del Lack & W	51	49⅞	50½	50¼
68	68	Detroit Edison (4)	22¾	21¾

Business and Industry • **Automobile Financing Up 52 Per Cent Above 1935 Total** • Commerce and Finance

Government Rules State Banks Free Of Pension Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The United States Internal Revenue Bureau has ruled that state member banks of the Federal Reserve System, as instrumentalities of the United States, and their employees are exempt from the unemployment and old-age pension taxes imposed by the Social Security Act.

The question depends upon provisions of the state laws under which the banks are organized. Where a state nonmember bank is created, in part at least, for carrying out a state function, exemption is allowed from social security taxes.

Where the laws provide for no state function of a nonmember institution, however, neither the bank or its employees are exempt.

Michigan Bank Decision

In the case of the Michigan State bank, a specific decision was rendered that the bank, a corporation organized under the general banking laws of Michigan is "not an instrumentality of the state within the meaning of the Social Security Act, and the bank and its employees are subject to the taxes imposed by that act."

The American Bankers Association and the Social Security Board, it is understood, are considering means of placing the state nonmember banks within the exemption status, regardless of organization laws.

An alleged inequity would be removed if such an arrangement is made through legislation at the next session of Congress. Placing of nonmember banks in the nonexempt class would further hamper their competition with member banks.

Purpose of Bank

"The test to be applied in determining whether the organization is an instrumentality of a state or a political subdivision thereof is whether it was created for the purpose, in part at least, of acting for such state as a means of carrying into execution the powers of the state," the Internal Revenue Bureau said.

It was explained that the general Banking Laws of Michigan do not provide that banks organized thereunder are created to act as state agencies or to afford the state a means of exercising its functions. The Michigan state non-member banks, therefore, "are not considered to be instrumentalities of the State."

"Inasmuch as the Michigan State bank is not a member of the Federal Reserve System, the question as to whether it is an instrumentality of the United States is not presented," according to the decision.

The bureau previously had issued an opinion that national banks, as instrumentalities of the United States, were not subject to the old-age and unemployment taxes of the social security tax.

Engineering Awards Exceed 1935 Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering construction awards for the week ended last Tuesday totaled $48,334,000 against $44,700,000 for the corresponding period last year, and were 8 per cent higher than the average week to date, Engineering News-Record reported today.

The total, somewhat smaller than in the three preceding weeks, was made up of $18,570,000 private awards and $29,764,000 of public projects. For the 1935 period private was $19,395,000 and public $25,305,000.

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Sales Record Made By General Motors

By the Associated Press

New York

SALES of General Motors cars and trucks to consumers in the United States totaled 85,201 in September, the best for that month since 1929, the corporation reported.

Sales to consumers in the United States for September compared with 133,804 in August and 66,547 in September a year ago.

Sales to consumers for the first nine months of 1936 totaled 1,346,915, a record high, and compared with 951,373 for the same nine months of 1935.

Cotton Crop Gain Of 500,000 Bales Shown in Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Department of Agriculture reported this year's cotton crop, as indicated by October 1 conditions, would be 11,609,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight.

A crop of 12,481,000 bales was indicated August 1 this year, and 11,121,000 bales were indicated on September 1. Last year's production was 10,638,000 bales and that of 1934 was 9,636,000 bales.

The condition of the crop on October 1 was 61.8 per cent of normal, compared with 72.3 per cent on August 1 and 59.1 on September 1 this year, 64.0 on October 1 last year, and 56.2, the 1923-32 October 1 average.

The indicated yield of lint cotton on October 1 was 186.9 pounds per acre, compared with 199.7 pounds on August 1 and 179.2 on September 1 this year, 186.3 produced last year, and 169.9, the 1923-32 average.

Ginnings to October 1 this year were reported by the census bureau to have totaled 6,030,940 running bales, compared with 4,232,068 to that date last year, and 4,962,384 in 1934.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Although the government cotton crop estimate of production of 11,609,000 bales was 488,000 bales above its September forecast, cotton prices rallied 28 to 33 points above the early lows following publication today.

The figure was slightly above average trade expectations but the removal of the uncertainty as to its showing brought in Wall Street trade buying and covering.

Judge James Rules Federal Securities Act Constitutional

LOS ANGELES (AP)—United States District Judge William P. James upheld the validity and constitutionality of the 1933 Federal Securities Act.

Court attachés said this was the first time validity of the Federal Securities Act had been passed upon by a Federal Court on the Pacific coast.

The ruling was in the case of six men who had demurred to a federal grand jury indictment charging them with making false representations to prospective investors in an effort to sell $1,500,000 worth of trade acceptances.

The defendants, Paul B. Roubay, M. E. Waggoner, E. T. Nelson, J. Clare Thorp, P. Hfl Phelps and B. F. Boyd, after the demurrer had been overruled, entered pleas of innocent and the case was continued.

Their arrest several months ago followed an investigation by agents of the Securities and Exchange Commission.

"This case came under the provisions of the Securities Act because the defendants are charged with using telegraph and other commercial communication means," he said. "Otherwise, the charge would have been one of using the mails to defraud."

Judge James pointed out that his ruling on the demurrer had no bearing on the guilt or innocence of the persons under indictment.

Cocoa Prices Hit Highest in 6 Years

NEW YORK (AP)—Cocoa, the "curio" that Clumbus gave Queen Isabella when he returned from America, and which through the centuries following became one of the world's important commodities, soared yesterday in the New York Cocoa Exchange to reach new six-year record price levels.

At its best, the market was as much as .20 of a cent per pound higher for the day, but there was some profit-taking in the afternoon session, with closing prices up .12 of a cent to .17 of a cent.

All prices for future deliveries were at new top levels since August, 1930. December sold at 7.60 cents a pound to 7.61 cents, January at 7.66, May at 7.82 and September, 1937, at 8 cents. Trading totaled 7745 tons.

43 Bank Receiverships Liquidated in September

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The completion of the liquidation of 43 receiverships during September, 1936, was announced by J. F. T. O'Connor, Comptroller of the Currency. Since the so-called banking holiday of March, 1933, a total of 484 receiverships have been finally closed or restored to solvency.

Total disbursements, including offsets allowed, to depositors and other creditors of these 484 institutions, exclusive of the 42 receiverships restored to solvency, aggregated $141,762,837, or an average return of 76.31 per cent of total liabilities, while unsecured depositors received dividends amounting to an average of 62.08 per cent of their claims.

New High Record For Installment Financing Is Set

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Installment financing continues to establish new high records, according to the Standard Statistics Co. of New York. Automobile financing accounts for two thirds of the total.

In the first seven months of 1936, the number of cars financed was 52 per cent above 1935 totals, while the volume of financing was up more than 60 per cent. As the year-to-year gain in retail automobile sales for the period was 26.5 per cent, it is evident that the installment finance companies have improved their position in automobile financing, despite increasing competition from banks and other financing agencies.

Long term implications for volume operations are therefore definitely promising. Not only should financing in other lines grow with general business recovery, but automobile financing should expand with increased automobile sales, even if no substantial further gains should be scored in the proportion of automobile sales made on a time payment basis.

No change is in prospect for the present relatively favorable profit margins until well into 1937, at least. Funds borrowed for the normal conduct of the business will continue to be available at low rates, while no further reduction in financing charges is expected.

As a protection against an eventual stiffening of money rates, the leading finance companies have recently issued long-term bonds bearing low interest rates. Although the latter are higher than current rates on short-term loans, the new bonds represent relatively low-cost funds for the longer term future.

As money rates increase, it remains to be demonstrated whether finance charges can be advanced proportionately to preserve profit margins. However, the prospective further increased volume of financing would provide an offset to any narrowing of profit margins in its early stages, at least. The record profits being earned this year are likely to be maintained and possibly expanded in 1937.

South African-U. S. Reciprocal Trade Agreement Urged

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN, S. Af.—The unequal balance of trade between South Africa and the United States has been the subject of representations recently by Union exporters. Since no official move has been made by the Union Government, American business men themselves are urging their Government to take the initiative in opening negotiations for a reciprocal trade agreement with South Africa.

Mr. J. A. Farrell, president of the South Africa Line, has written to Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at Washington, pointing out that if the United States is to continue to enjoy the splendid business it has recently been doing with South Africa, it would seem apparent that it must be prepared to buy South African products in greater volume.

"From the known benefits resulting from the reciprocal trade agreement recently made between the United States and the Dominion of Canada, cannot your department initiate similar conversations with the Union of South Africa, so that this most important market will continue to be open to American exports?" he asks.

Fruit and base minerals are among the South African products of which America, it is considered, should import larger quantities.

Rising Output Seen In Ontario's Mines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Total value of the output of Ontario mines in the first eight months of this year is $52,664,239 as compared with $48,288,487 for the corresponding period in 1935, according to the report recently released by the Ontario Department of Mines. Tonnage milled increased from 4,582,989 in that period of 1935 to 5,029,917 in the first eight months of 1936.

The slight drop in gold production in August to $6,753,125 from the slightly higher production value of $6,941,457 in July was attributed to lower grades of ore being treated in the aggregate.

Porcupine belt led the province for August, as well as for the eight-month period, with 2,625,863 tons milled for the eight months at a value estimated at $23,045,951, as compared with 2,522,237 tons and $21,642,311 for the first eight months of 1935. In August the value was $3,065,100, with a production of 87,406 ounces of gold and 18,116 of silver.

The Kirkland Lake belt had a total production for the eight months of $22,601,054 and for August, $2,886,670, with a gold production of 77,853 ounces and silver 16,846 ounces. The Western Ontario and Patricia mines also showed increases in August.

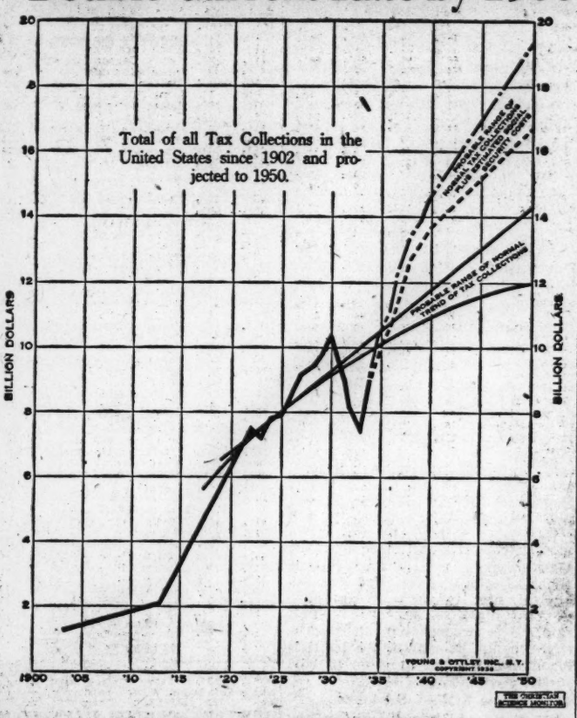
Australian Gold Output In July at 3-Year High

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—So many new mines have entered the production group in recent weeks that the output of gold registered with the Department of Mines for July constitutes a record for any one month's receipts for over three years. The value was £686,681 and represented 77,387 ounces.

For the month of June last, the output was 71,231 ounces compared with July of last year when the output was 57,194 ounces.

Tax Collections Are Estimated Double Current Rate by 1950


Total of all Tax Collections in the United States since 1902 and projected to 1950.
BILLION DOLLARS
BILLION DOLLARS
1900 '05 '10 '15 '20 '25 '30 '35 '40 '45 '50

The upward trend of the nation's tax bill, depicted here by Young & Ottley, Inc., investment managers, points to total tax collections—including $5,000,000,000 required by the present Social Security Act—of between $17,000,000,000 and $19,000,000,000 by 1950. Currently, the tax collector gets between $9,000,000,000 and $10,000,000,000 annually.

Nine Months' Steel Production 40 P. C. Above 1935 Period

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Steel production in the first nine months of this year was nearly 40 per cent larger than the output in the like period of 1935 and exceeded the output in all of last year, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute.

"A total of 33,605,304 gross tons of open hearth and Bessemer ingots was produced in the first nine months of this year, which compares with 24,051,412 gross tons in the same period of last year and with 33,417,985 for the whole of 1935," the institute said. "Ingot production in September was 4,161,108 gross tons, slightly below August, when 4,195,130 gros tons were produced, but 47 per cent above the production of 2,825,004 gross tons in September a year ago.

"Operations averaged 72.92 per cent of capacity in September and 71.73 per cent throughout the third quarter. Over the first nine months operations averaged 65.44 per cent. By comparison, ingot operations in September, 1935, were at 51.04 per cent of capacity, while in the third quarter of last year they averaged 46.38 per cent. The industry operated at an average rate of 46.63 per cent in the first nine months of last year."

Farm Prices Hold To Higher Levels

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Average prices received by farmers for their products as of September 15 held steady at the relatively high level established under drought conditions in mid-August, according to the Department of Agriculture.

The price index in mid-September stood at 124. This is 17 points higher than a year ago.

A sharp increase during the month was registered in prices of truck crops, but these advances, together with a moderate rise in grains, cotton, dairy and pultry products, were sufficient only to offset seasonal declines in the prices of fruit and miscellaneous farm commodities. Truck crop prices were up 19 points in the month, chickens and eggs 7, dairy products 3, cotton and cottonseed 3, and grains 1 point. Fruit prices were down 3 points, however, and prices of miscellaneous products down 11 points.

As compared with a year ago, truck crops in mid-September were 52 points higher, likewise miscellaneous items up 45 points, grains up 33, dairy products up 26, fruit up 23, cotton and cottonseed up 16, whereas chickens and eggs were down 7 and meat animals down 8 points.

Holland Intends To Pay in Gold

AMSTERDAM (AP)—The Netherlands Government, it was said authoritatively here, intends to honor gold payment clauses in bonds sold on Dutch exchanges, despite its action in leaving the gold standard.

Decision with regard to the gold payment clauses in contracts and other obligations has been left to the justice and finance departments.

Controllers Institute Elects Urquhart President

NEW YORK (AP)—Paul J. Urquhart, vice-president of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, was elected president of the Controllers Institute of America to succeed Rodney S. Durkee of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, New York. H. C. Perry, of Heywood-Wakefield Company, Gardner, Mass., was chosen vice-president.

Five new directors were elected. They were Arthur E. Davis of the Royal Typewriter Company, F. G. Hamrick, American Smelting & Refining Company, both New York; S. L. Whitestone of General Electric Company, Schenectady; William Cramer, Sun Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Company, Chester, Penna.; and Paul J. Urquhart of Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh.

French Bank Rate Cut to 2½ P. C.; Gold Reserves Up

PARIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Bank of France lowered its re-discount rate from 3 to 2½ per cent today.

The reduction was the second since devaluation of the franc. Last week, when the Bourse resumed operations, the rate was dropped from 5 to 3 per cent to facilitate the flow of capital into productive enterprise following the cut in the gold content of the franc.

The rate on advances against securities was reduced from 4 to 3 per cent today and on 30 day loans from 3 to 2½ per cent.

The Bank of France disclosed a 7,000,000,000 francs ($359,424,000) rise in the value of its gold reserves.

In revaluing the national gold stock, the conversion was made on the basis of a franc containing 49 milligrams of gold, the minimum devaluation called for under the new currency law.

(The old gold franc contained, by law, 65.5 milligrams so that the value adopted in setting a figure on the gold stock was equivalent to a devaluation of 25.2 per cent.)

The gold increase was announced in the first weekly statement of the bank since devaluation of the franc.

Increase in Bank Clearings in Week 26 P. C. Over 1935

NEW YORK (AP)—Bank clearings in 22 leading cities totaled $6,343,693,000 during the week ended Oct. 7, Dun & Bradstreet reported.

This was a gain of 26.2 per cent over clearings of $5,025,028,000 in the same week last year. In the preceding week clearings in the same cities were 13.3 per cent below the 1935 comparative.

The increase in the past week was due in part, the agency said, to heavy settlements incident to the end of the month. These were a week earlier in 1935.

Clearings at New York city aggregated $4,072,477,000, a gain of 25.7 per cent over $3,238,625,000 recorded a year ago. The total of 2,271,216,000 at outside centers represented an increase of 27.1 per cent over 1935.

Demand for Hardware At High Level of Activity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hardware operations are on a high plane of activity now that business is attaining its fall stride, according to Hardware Age.

Goods are moving out of wholesale and retail hardware stocks faster than replacements can be received from the manufacturers. There is still much complaint as to shortage—a situation not experienced so acutely in any recent year.

From every section comes the comment that better qualities are called for in all classes of merchandise, and there is a distinct drop in the percentage of lowest-range goods being ordered. Increased residential construction and repairs have opened up a steady demand for good tools, for roofing, paints, and builders' hardware, and for the scores of other related items.

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Demand for Wool Easier but Price Undertone Strong

Weekly Wool Review

Moderate quantities of wool are selling in the Boston market at firm prices. Aggregate business is less than in previous weeks but the undertone of the market is strong.

Medium wools are in a strong position, evidenced by keen demand for crossbred wool in the foreign auctions. Efforts to contract South American medium wools of the coming clip, still on the sheep's backs, are meeting with scant success.

Fluctuation of the pound sterling to about $4.89, in effect, lowered the import duty on wool in the United States a cent or so which is equivalent to two cents, clean. But offsetting this, is the rise at Melbourne, Australia, of about 7½ per cent in wool prices.

Demand in foreign markets is active. Absence of Japan from the Australian field, has not weakened the price structure there.

In wool growing states of America, stocks in hands of growers and country dealers have been substantially reduced. Wools concentrated in Denver, Col. and Ogden, Utah, are up for auctions Oct. 12 to 17, and Oct. 19 to 24 respectively, involving 6,000,000 pounds.

In Boston, worsteds wools are firm with sales at 86@87c, clean, for class 111 fine wools. Class 11 wools are about a cent higher and class 1 wools are held for 90@92c for delaine types. Original bag territory wools have moved around 83@86c for average fine and fine medium.

Relatively more activity prevails in the fleece wool market. Michigan wools of quarter and three-eighths, country-graded, have sold at 36½c, delivered Boston. Graded Missouri wools brought 37@38c.

Carpet manufacturers are using up large quantities of wool and have absorbed practically all available stocks, both on spot and for import. Prices are decidedly strong. Average to choice carpet wools are quoted from 30@35c, clean basis.

Mohair is quiet but prices are firm. Sales in Texas have been close to 55c for adult hair and 65 for kid.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Agriculture Department estimated the world wool supply for 1936-37 would be about the same as for the past season.

Its Bureau of Agricultural Economics said preliminary estimates of wool production in 1936 for 18 countries showed an increase of 2 per cent over 1935. However, it said part of the increase in production, amounting to about 50,000,000 pounds, was offset by a reduction of about 38,000,000 pounds in stocks of the five principal Southern Hemisphere countries.

The survey said the new wool season in the United States and Europe also opened with raw wool stocks considerably lower than at the same time last year.

The preliminary estimate of wool production in this country showed a decrease of 1 per cent under last year. The shorn wool clipped in the United States in 1936 was estimated at 361,265,000 pounds.

Mill consumption of wool in this country was reported above average, country was reported above average.

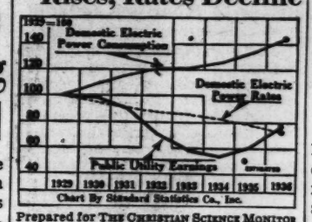
Cotton Spinning Tends Eastward

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The cotton spinning industry continues to move steadily eastwards, according to figures available here. They reveal that at the end of July, 1936, there were 1,027,000 fewer spindles in Europe than there were six months previously, while the United States had 883,000 fewer.

On the other hand the Asiatic countries—Japan, India and China—had 349,000 more. In 12 months Japan has extended her cotton industry by nearly 1,000,000 spindles, and during the same period 1,300,000 spindles have been scrapped in British mills.

Domestic Power Use Rises; Rates Decline


1929=100
Domestic Electric Power Consumption
Domestic Electric Power Rates
Public Utility Earnings
1929 1930 1931 1932 1933 1934 1935 1936
Chart By Standard Statistics Co., Inc.

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CONSUMPTION of electricity in the home has increased more than 40 per cent since 1929. During this same period rates have been reduced an average of around 25 per cent.

1936 Rural Power Line Construction Double 1935 Total

NEW YORK (AP)—Expansion of 1936 rural power line construction reported put a sharp accent on the more than seasonal gain in electric power output for the week ended Oct. 3.

"Rural lines under construction this year by electric light and power companies are almost double those of 1935," Charles W. Kellogg, president of the Edison Electric Institute, said.

Ever since the weekly output of electric power shot over the 2,000,000,000 kilowatt hour mark, controversy has sharpened in utility circles on whether the industry would have to increase equipment facilities on an important scale.

Speeding up of rural line erection serves to point up the "new business" aspect of the power industry, said Mr. Kellogg. "Nearly 100,000 rural customers are expected to take electricity from these new lines and 60,000 new rural customers to be added to existing lines," he added, "compared with 60,000 rural customers on new lines and 56,000 rural customers added to existing lines last year."

Morgan Stanley & Co. Heads Syndicate For Big Telephone Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—In an amendment to its recent registration statement, the American Telephone & Telegraph Company has listed with the Securities and Exchange Commission the names of 47 underwriters who will handle their offering of $175,000,000 of 3¼ per cent debenture bonds.

The syndicate will offer initially only $150,000,000, reserving $25,000,000 which will be sold to a pension fund.

Morgan Stanley & Company of New York city is the principal underwriter, agreeing to take $25,000,000 of the total. Kuhn, Loeb and Company will participate to the extent of $12,500,000, while Kidder, Peabody and Company, also of New York city, will handle $10,000,000.

The rest of the offering will be underwritten by 44 other concerns whose commitments range upward from $1,000,000 to $9,000,000.

New Sales Record By Montgomery Ward

CHICAGO, (AP) — Montgomery Ward and Co., reports sales volume during September continued to break all previous records in the company's history.

The September total was $33,357,194, an increase of 32.51 per cent compared with September, 1935. The volume in August this year was $27,422,133. The improvement of September business over August was almost $6,000,000 while the improvement recorded in September last year over the previous month was approximately $2,300,000.

For the eight months period ended September 30 this year sales totaled $220,142,647, also a new record for corresponding periods in the mail order and retail concern's history. This was 21.42 per cent greater than that of the corresponding 1935 period.

Europe's Profit On Paper Over Billion From Devaluation

LONDON, (AP)—Paper profits to European national treasuries from currency devaluations were estimated at considerably more than $1,000,000,000.

France was termed the greatest gainer with her profits predicted at 17,000,000,000 francs of which 10,000,000,000 were earmarked for the stabilization fund to keep the franc on a parity with the United States dollar and the British pound. The remainder went into the French treasury.

Italy added between 1,000,000,000 and 2,000,000,000 lire to stock of gold and foreign currency whose pre-devaluation value was estimated at 5,000,000,000 lire.

Italian Gold Unknown

The exact amount of Italy's gold stock has not been revealed since before the beginning of the Italo-Ethiopian war.

Italian officials have declared they will use realized profits for paying expenses of the East African campaign and other national necessities. They said they do not plan to establish a currency stabilization fund.

Switzerland gained approximately 600,000,000 Swiss francs and the Netherlands about 177,000,000 guilders. Other nations profited to a lesser degree because of smaller stocks of gold and lighter devaluation.

Rumors have been heard in London financial centers of heavy speculative profits made by those operators guessing the currency trends before devaluations were announced. If such transactions were profitable, they have been kept very quiet.

Financial sources regard devaluation as the first step for establishment of an unhindered world commerce if tariffs and export quotas are modified sufficiently.

Depreciation Problem

The problem, these sources said, is now to prevent competitive depreciation of currencies with one country trying to get the edge over the others. It was for this purpose the tri-partite agreement for "monetary equilibrium" was set up between the United States, Great Britain and France.

Informed quarters declare statesmen must prevent the various parliaments from passing restrictive economic laws under the pressure of local taxpayers which might result in retaliatory measures by other nations.

Some market officials declared they anticipate devaluation of the official German reichsmark to the same rate at which the blocked mark is now selling on the open market.

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Hull Denies Trade Pacts Destructive

(Continued from Page 1)

the demagogue and the agitator, foments internal strife, and frequently leads to the supplanting of orderly democratic government. It creates international friction, fear, envy, and resentment, and destroys the very foundations of world peace. Some nations are tempted to seek escape from distress at home in military adventures beyond their frontiers. Even peace-loving nations are forced to divert their national effort from the creation of wealth and from peaceful well-being to the construction of armaments.

In the past few months we have witnessed a swift increase in international political tension; a recrudescence of the military spirit, which sees no goal in life except triumph by force; an expansion of standing armies; a sharp increase of military budgets; and actual warfare in some portions of the globe. Human and material resources are being shifted, on a truly alarming scale, in a military direction rather than one of peace and peace pursuits.

Through the trade agreements program we have striven to divert the attention of the nations from preparation for armed conflict, born of economic misery and despair, to the preservation of durable peace, based upon economic contentment and prosperity.

This policy is being carried out under a clear and unequivocal mandate of the Congress. In the fulfillment of this mandate, the President has mobilized all the resources of the Government into a highly efficient and hard-working inter-departmental organization.

Gratifying Results

Two years of energetic activity have yielded tangible and gratifying results. The volume of foreign trade is steadily expanding. The commercial policies of the world are unmistakably moving away from the suicidal tendencies toward which they seemed inexorably pointed but a short time ago. In our own country, the program has received the endorsement from the most outstanding statesmen, and from a majority of the press, irrespective of political affiliation.

Until recently the principal criticism that attended the execution of the program came from scattering selfish and predatory special interests. In the past few months, vast propaganda at large cost has been unleashed against the program. Even Governor Landon, who spoke on this subject in this very community less than two weeks ago, has invested the attack with the authority of his name.

It is not my purpose tonight to defend the trade agreements program. It needs no defense beyond a fair and honest examination of the facts. But I am happy to have this opportunity to discuss the program and some of the criticisms directed against it, because, as a citizen, I deplore and resent any attempt to sacrifice to selfish greed or to narrow partisan advantage the welfare of our nation and the great cause of world peace; and because I regard it as my duty to place before my fellow-citizens the true facts and the reasons for my profound belief that the trade agreements program is the sole agency, in the sphere in which it is designed to operate, capable of serving adequately the best interests of our nation and of our time. . . .

The most serious accusation which our critics make against the trade agreements program is that under its operation the American farmer has been sold down the river. Governor Landon and the Republican National Committee have reiterated, over and over again, the charge that in the execution of the trade program the Roosevelt Administration has taken the American farmer out of the foreign market and has put the foreign farmer in the American market.

The unvarnished truth is just the opposite.

Our agricultural exports have increased steadily since 1932. The 14 trade agreements which have so far been negotiated give us far-reaching concessions on scores of agricultural products, ranging as high as 50 per cent to 60 per cent in tariff rate reductions, some complete removal of rates, and extensive liberalization of import quotas and other barriers. These concessions relate to one third of our normal farm exports to the 14 countries involved. With respect to another third of our farm exports to these countries, pledges have been made to continue existing favorable treatment. Our program has a definite tendency to drive down trade barriers abroad. Within the past week, almost literally while my train was moving west, France, Italy and Switzerland have substantially lowered tariff duties on products of the American farm—notably wheat, apples, pears, and other fruits. The world economic log-jam is beginning to give way.

These concessions have already assisted exports of many farm products, in some cases notwithstanding obstacles created by the drought. Our agricultural exports to Cuba more than doubled during the first year of the agreement and have been well maintained since that time. During the first seven months of the Canadian agreement, exports of hams and shoulders to Canada increased 169 per cent; and of other pork, pickled or salted, 329 per cent, as compared with the same period of 1935, while lard exports to Canada increased 92 per cent. Comparison for the same periods in the case of fruit shows increases of 49 per cent for dried fruits, 68 per cent for canned fruits, and in the case of apples an increase of 127 per cent. These striking benefits of the concessions we have obtained illustrate the possibilities of the program as a means of restoring the farmer's foreign market. Naturally trade recovery cannot be brought about overnight.

In the light of this evidence, what fair-minded person will accept the reckless assertion that the Roosevelt Administration has taken the American farmer out of the foreign market?

I will tell you just when our farmer was taken out of his foreign markets. It was when our agricultural exports slumped from $1,692,900,000 in 1929 to $662,400,000 in 1932 and when our farmers thus sustained a staggering loss of over $1,000,000,000 in their foreign markets. This occurred under the Hoover Administration, under the Smoot-Hawley tariff. There has not been one dollar of loss since that time.

When was the domestic market taken away from the American farmer and by whom? Not by the foreigner. Not in the last four years, when the total cash income of our farms from the marketing of crops and livestock rose from $4,328,000,000 in 1932 to $6,507,000,000 in 1935, not including benefit payments. On the same basis, the total cash farm income in 1936, with our trade agreements in operation, will probably approximate $7,500,000,000. In other words, it is safe to estimate that this year our farmers will receive from their sales in the domestic market about $3,000,000,000, or 70 per cent, more of cash income than in the year before the Roosevelt Administration took office. The real loss of the farmers' domestic market, the loss that Governor Landon ignores, the loss that had carried our gross farm income from $11,900,000,000 in 1929 to $5,300,000,000 in 1932, or 60 per cent of the farmers' entire domestic market, took place under the Hoover Administration while more than $3,000,000,000 of that lost domestic market has been restored under the Roosevelt Administration. . . .

It is true that in 1935 and during the course of the present year there has been an increase in our imports of agricultural products. The increase in 1935 over 1934 amounted to $247,000,000. Of this amount, $75,000,000 represented wholly non-competitive products—coffee, rubber, bananas, etc. Of the remainder, exclusive of sugar which is governed by international agreement, only $13,000,000 was accounted for by commodities affected by the trade agreements. Practically all the rest of the increased imports came in to repair the ravages of the disastrous drought which seared our farms in 1934 and the effects of which were felt most severely in 1935.

Our critics have not the fairness to admit that these emergency drought imports are temporary in character and will disappear as the effects of the drought wear off. . . .

There are three commodities the tariff rates on which have been affected by the trade agreements that are singled out by the critics of the program in their attempt to prove, by specific instance, that our farmers have been gravely injured in the process. Governor Landon, in his speech of two weeks ago, devoted most of his time to a discussion of these items. . . .

The Governor, in his Minneapolis speech, after paying lip service to the principle of foreign trade and tariff reciprocity, declared his support of principles and methods for carrying out a reciprocal trade program which would render it completely sterile and make it thus a sham and a fraud. The country will regret to see this discussion of our most vital economic problem and of constructive methods for dealing with it made the subject of confused, inaccurate, and incoherent statements such as characterized the Governor's speech.

The important question before us is not whether Babassu nuts remain on the free list where they always have been; it is not whether we should continue to permit the entry of a very limited amount of Canadian cattle at a reduced but still substantial duty. It is whether we are to regain a balanced and stable economic system in which all parts of American production can co-operate prosperously, or whether we shall have a crippled and unstable system. It is whether we shall permit those branches of American farming and industry equipped and accustomed to sell part of their product to other countries, to do so and be paid for that product; or whether we shall make it impossible for these branches to trade, and throw their land out of production and their people out of work and so depress conditions throughout the country. The latter course will mean continued burdens on the taxpayer, continued governmental intervention to deal with surpluses. It will lead American industries into an intensified fight to control the shriveling opportunities to export by controlling the Government. It would invite regimentation.

World Vista by Shortwaves

A table of the principal shortwave stations of the world is presented on the second Thursday of each month. All time is eastern standard.

Call Letters	Location	Meters Wavelength	Megacycles Frequency	Transmissions, E. S. T.
OAX4D	Lima, Peru	51.90	5.78	8-11:30 p. m. Wed. and Sat.
YV2RC	Caracas, Venezuela	51.72	5.80	5:15 to 10:30 p. m.
TIGPH	San Jose, Costa Rica	51.46	5.83	7 to 11 p. m.
YV5RMO	Maracaibo, Venezuela	51.28	5.85	5:15-9:30 p. m.
HRN	Tegucigalpa, Honduras	51.11	5.87	8:30-10 p. m. (later Sundays)
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	50.94	5.89	6:30-9 p. m.
TG2X	Guatemala City	50.51	9.64	7 to midnight
HJN	Bogota, Colombia	50.42	5.96	5 to 10:30 p. m.
HIX	Trujillo City, D. R.	50.17	5.98	4:40-5:40 p. m. (or later)
CFCX	Montreal, Canada	50.00	6.00	6 a. m.-11:15 p. m.
XEBT	Mexico, D. F.	49.99	6.00	7 p. m.-midnight, irregularly.
COCO	Havana, Cuba	49.92	6.01	4-7, 8-10 p. m.
HJ3ABH	Bogota, Colombia	49.90	6.01	6 to 11 p. m.
HI9B	Santiago City, D. R.	49.76	6.03	Approx. 8-10 p. m.
HP5B	Panama City, Panama	49.75	6.03	7 to 10:30 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	49.67	6.04	Sun., 5-7 p. m.; Mon., Tues., Thurs., 7-9 p. m.
W4XB	Miami, Florida	49.67	6.04	8:30 (or 9:15)-10:30 p. m.
HJ1ABG	Barranquilla, Colombia	49.65	6.04	6:30-10 p. m.
HJ3ABD	Bogota, Colombia	49.55	6.05	7 to 11 p. m.
W8XAL	Cincinnati, Ohio	49.50	6.06	6:30 a. m.-7 p. m.; 10 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W3XAU	Philadelphia, Penna	49.50	6.06	7 to 10 p. m.
HJ4ABH	Manizales, Colombia	49.46	6.07	6-7:45 p. m.
HJ5ABD	Cali, Colombia	49.30	6.08	7 to 10 p. m.
CRCX	Bowmanville, Ontario	49.28	6.09	4:30-11:30 p. m.
HJ4ABE	Medellin, Colombia	49.27	6.09	7-10:15 p. m. (or 11:30).
ZTJ	Johannesburg, South Africa	49.18	6.10	11:45 p. m.-12:30 a. m.; 3:30-7:30 a. m.
W3XAL	Bound Brook, N. J.	49.18	6.10	Mon., Wed., Sat., 4 p. m.-mid.
W9XF	Chicago, Illinois	49.18	6.10	Mid.-1 a. m.; Sun., Tues., Thurs., Fri., 8 p. m.-1 a. m.
VE9HX	Halifax, Nova Scotia	49.10	6.11	4 p. m.-midnight
XEFT	Veracruz, Mexico	49.02	6.12	7:30 p. m.-12:30 a. m.
W2XE	Wayne, N. J.	49.02	6.12	10 to 11 p. m.
HJ3ABX	Bogota, Colombia	49.00	6.12	7 to 11:30 p. m.
COCD	Havana, Cuba	48.92	6.13	5 p. m.-midnight.
HJ4ABD	Medellin, Colombia	48.88	6.13	8-11 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	48.86	6.14	9 p. m. to 1 a. m.
CJRO	Winnipeg, Canada	48.85	6.14	6 to midnight
TIPG	San Jose, Costa Rica	48.80	6.41	5:30 to 11:15 p. m.
YV3RC	Caracas, Venezuela	48.78	6.15	4:30-9:30 p. m.
HJ3ABP	Bogota, Colombia	48.62	6.17	7 to 11 p. m.
HRD	La Ceiba, Honduras	48.11	6.23	8-11 p. m.
YV12RM	Maracay, Venezuela	47.62	6.30	4:30-11 p. m., irreg.
YV4RC	Caracas, Venezuela	47.15	6.38	5-10 p. m.
YV6BRV	Valencia, Venezuela	46.01	6.52	5:30 to 9:30 p. m.
PRADO	Rio Bamba, Ecuador	45.31	6.62	Thursdays, 9:30-11:30 p. m.
HC2RL	Guayaquil, Ecuador	45.00	6.67	5:45-7:45 p. m., Sun., 9:20-11:20 p. m., Tuesdays.
YVQ	Maracay, Venezuela	44.96	6.67	Saturday, 8 to 8:30 p. m.
TIPP	San Jose, Costa Rica	44.72	6.71	7-10:30 p. m.
XECR	Mexico, D. F.	40.65	7.38	Sun., 7-8 p. m.
HBP	Geneva, Switzerland	38.57	7.80	Saturdays, 5:30-6:15 p. m.
XEME	Merida, Mexico	36.63	8.19	6-11 p. m.
XGOX	Nanking, China	34.68	8.65	6-9 a. m.
ZBW	Hong Kong, China	34.29	8.75	11:30 p. m.-1:15 a. m.; 4-10 a. m.
HAT-4	Budapest, Hungary	32.88	9.12	Sundays, 6 to 7 p. m.
COCH	Havana, Cuba	31.80	9.43	8 a. m.-midnight
HJ1ABE	Cartagena, Colombia	31.58	9.50	7:30-9 p. m.
HJU	Buenaventura, Colombia	31.58	9.50	Mon., Wed., Fri., 5 to 11 p. m.
PRF5	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	31.56	9.50	4:45 to 5:45 p. m.
GSB	Daventry, England	31.55	9.51	12:15-5:45 p. m.; 2:15-4:15 a. m.
VK3ME	Melbourne, Australia	31.55	9.51	4-7 a. m., except Sundays.
LKJ-1	Jeloy, Norway	31.50	9.52	5 to 8 a. m., irreg.
W2XAF	Schenectady, N. Y.	31.48	9.53	4 p. m. to midnight.
DJN	Zeesen, Germany	31.45	9.54	4:50-10:55 p. m.
DJA	Zeesen, Germany	31.38	9.57	4:50-10:55 p. m.
VUB	Bombay, India	31.36	9.57	Irreg., near 7 and 11 a. m.
W1XK	Boston, Mass.	31.36	9.57	6 a. m. to midnight.
HJ2ABC	Cucuta, Colombia	31.35	9.57	6-9:30 p. m.
VK3LR	Melbourne, Australia	31.31	9.58	3:15-8:30 a. m.
GSC	Daventry, England	31.30	9.58	6-8; 9-11 p. m.
HP5J	Panama City, Panama	31.29	9.59	7:30 to 10 p. m., irreg.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	31.28	9.59	Sun., 7-8 p. m.; Wed., 7-10 p. m.
VK2ME	Sydney, Australia	31.28	9.59	Sundays, Mid.-2; 5-9 a. m.
HBL	Geneva, Switzerland	31.27	9.59	Saturday, 5:30 to 6:15 p. m.
RAN	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	31.25	9.60	7-7:30 p. m.
CT1AA	Lisbon, Portugal	31.07	9.65	Tues., Thurs., Sat., 4-7 p. m.
LRX	Buenos Aires	31.06	9.66	9-10 p. m., irreg.
COCQ	Havana, Cuba	30.77	9.75	6 p. m.-mid.
EAQ	Madrid, Spain	30.40	9.87	5:30-9:30 p. m.; Sat. 1-3 p. m.
KAZ	Manila, P. I.	30.03	10.00	Irreg., near 3 and 6 a. m.
ORK	Brussels, Belgium	29.04	10.33	1:30 to 3 p. m., irreg.
PMN	Bandoeng, Java	29.25	10.26	5:30-10:30 a. m.
CEC	Santiago, Chile	28.12	10.67	Irreg., 7-7:15 p. m.
JVN	Nasaki, Japan	28.09	10.68	Relays JVM, irreg.
JVM	Nasaki, Japan	27.93	10.74	2:50 to 7:40 a. m.
HS8PJ	Bangkok, Siam	27.38	10.96	Mon., 8:10 a. m.; irreg. near 6 a. m.
PLP	Bandoeng, Java	27.27	11.00	5:30-10:30 a. m.
COCX	Havana, Cuba	25.68	11.67	6 p. m. to mid.
CRX	Winnipeg, Canada	25.60	11.72	6 to 11 p. m.
TPA4	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.63	11.71	6:15-10:15; 10:45 p. m.-1 a. m.
GSD	Daventry, England	25.53	11.75	6-8 p. m.; 2:15-4:15 a. m.
DJD	Zeesen, Germany	25.49	11.77	11:35 a. m.-4:20 p. m., 4:50-10:50 p. m.
W1XAL	Boston, Mass.	25.42	11.79	5:30-6 p. m.; Sun., 3:30-5 p.m.
2RO	"Radio Roma" Rome, Italy	25.40	11.81	6:45 a. m.-5:45 p. m.; 6-7:30 p. m.
W9XAA	Chicago, Ill.	25.36	11.83	Daytime, irreg.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	25.27	11.87	5-10 p. m.
YDB	Bandoeng, Java	25.26	11.87	7:30 p. m.-2 a. m.
TPA-3	Radio Coloniale, Paris	25.27	11.88	11:15 a. m.-6 p. m.
RNE	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	25.00	12.00	4-6 p. m.; Sun., 6-7 a. m.
TFJ	Reykjavik, Iceland	24.52	12.23	Sun., 1:40-2:30 p. m.
SPW	Warsaw, Poland	22.00	13.63	Mon., Wed., Fri., 11:30 a. m.-12:30 p. m., irreg.
JVH	Nasaki, Japan	20.55	14.60	12-1; Mon.-Thurs., 4-5 p. m.
LZA	Sofia, Bulgaria	20.16	14.88	Daytime, irreg.
DJL	Zeesen, Germany	19.84	15.11	8-9; 11:30 a. m.-4:30 p. m.
GSP	Daventry, England	19.82	15.13	9-noon; 3:40-5:45, 9-11 p. m.
RKI	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.81	15.15	Sun., 10-11 a. m.
RV96	Moscow, U. S. S. R.	19.76	15.17	Sun., 1:30-2 p. m.
W8XK	Pittsburgh	19.72	15.20	9 a. m. to 7 p. m.
DJB	Zeesen, Germany	19.74	15.20	8:45-11:30 a. m.; 4:50-10:50 p. m.
PCJ	Eindhoven, Holland	19.71	15.22	Tues., 4-6 a. m.; Wed., 7-11 a. m.
TPA-2	Prague, Czechoslovakia	19.69	15.23	2:30-4:30 p. m.
GSI	Radio Coloniale, Paris	19.68	15.24	6 to 11 a. m.
W2XE	Daventry, England	19.66	15.26	Noon-2:15 p. m.
LRU	Wayne, N. J.	19.64	15.27	Noon-5 p. m.
DJQ	Buenos Aires, Argentina	19.62	16.29	Daytime, irreg.
W2XAD	Zeesen, Germany	19.63	15.28	4:50-10:45 p. m.
HAS-3	Schenectady, N. Y.	19.56	15.34	10 a. m.-3:45 p. m.
KKP	Budapest, Hungary	19.52	15.37	Sundays, 9-10 a. m.
DJE	Kauhuku, Hawaii	18.71	16.04	Mon., 11:30-mid.
W1XAL	Zeesen, Germany	16.80	17.76	5:55 to 11 a. m.
GSG	Bound Brook, N. J.	16.87	17.78	8 a. m.-3 p. m.
GSH	Daventry, England	16.86	17.79	6-8:45; 9 a. m.-noon; 3:30-5:45 p. m.
W8XK	Daventry, England	13.97	21.47	6-8:45, 9-11:30 a. m.
W2XE	Pittsburgh, Penna.	13.92	21.54	5:45-9 a. m.
	Wayne, New Jersey	13.94	21.53	6:30 a. m.-noon.

Prix de Paris Contest Announced by Vogue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—The second annual Prix de Paris career contest, conducted by Vogue magazine, for girls who are members of the senior class of accredited colleges and universities in the United States, has been announced.

The contest, which started this month and terminates next May, enables young women, who desire to enter the fashion field after completing their college studies, to compete—through a series of carefully conducted quizzes—for a number of positions on the staff of Vogue and with other prominent organizations of the country.

Black Legion's 'Triggerman' Sent To Prison for Life

DETROIT, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dayton Dean, confessed "triggerman" in the Black Legion murder of Charles A. Poole last May 12, was sentenced today by Circuit Judge Joseph A. Moynihan to life imprisonment in the state prison of southern Michigan.

Dean pleaded guilty to a murder charge and testified for the state when 11 other Black Legion men were convicted last week on murder charges.

Mandatory Sentences

Judge Moynihan announced he would pronounce mandatory life sentences tomorrow on the seven defendants convicted of first-degree murder in the Poole case. Four other men, convicted of murder in the second degree, will be sentenced Saturday, the judge said.

Judge Moynihan asked Dean "was your testimony against your co-defendants motivated by personal vengeance?"

"No my only motive was in seeing that the organization was broken up for the good of the people," Dean replied.

Reviewing briefly the after-midnight shooting of Mr. Poole, a young WPA worker, and testimony that Black Legion men were incited against him by false gossip that he beat his wife, Judge Moynihan said, "It is unbelievable that such a crime could be committed in cold blood and without emotion in this so-called enlightened age.

Gives Stiffest Sentence

"It is a sad commentary on our form of civilization. It would be my wish that the law permitted a more severe sentence for you and some of the other defendants, I can only sentence you to spend the balance of your life in the state prison of southern Michigan, at hard labor and solitary confinement."

Dean, two-gun "executioner," under the glares of men facing long prison terms as the result of his testimony, revealed what he contended were wanton killings by Black Legion night-riders, and told of "arson details" ordered into action by leaders who ruled their hooded subordinates with the fear of floggings.

The killing of Mr. Poole was to have been a "necktie party," Dean testified, but the rope for a hanging failed to arrive at the scene.

New Deal Spending Double Its Income, Lowden Declares

WATERLOO, Iowa, Oct. 8 (AP)—Former Republican Gov. Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, after asserting that the "supreme issue" of the presidential campaign was maintenance of "the American scheme of government," turned yesterday to the question of additional stumping appearances for the party of which he often is called the "elder statesman."

Declaring that the Democratic Administraton had "delivered repeated blows at reviving confidence in the future," Mr. Lowden in his first formal address on behalf of his party's ticket praised its presidential nominee here last night with:

"No one has shown a clearer appreciation of the imperative need to preserve the farm family and the family-sized farm than Governor Landon."

Recovery, he declared, had "lagged behind" because of Administration policies. "Although the Government seems to have exhausted all possible sources of revenue," he said, "it is now expending two dollars for every dollar it receives.

"I doubt if there is a community in the nation where there is not a legitimate demand for labor for all kinds of tasks which cannot be met because the relief rolls stand in the way. . . .

"You cannot maintain the morale of a people by making relief rolls more attractive than pay rolls and just as honorable."

Browder Asks $50,000 In Terre Haute Suits

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Oct. 8 (AP)—The arrest here last week of Earl Browder, Communist candidate for President, had another repercussion yesterday when attorneys for the candidate filed suits against Mayor Sam Beecher and Chief of Police James C. Yates, asking $50,000 damages because of Mr. Browder's 25-hour sojourn in jail.

One of the complaints asks $25,000 damages for loss of time, and the other seeks the same amount for alleged false arrest and malicious prosecution.

Mr. Browder has announced he will return to Terre Haute, Oct. 19, for a campaign speech, but Mayor Beecher reiterated his intention of banning that meeting.

$1,000,000 Bequeathed To Duke University

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—To the millions given by the Duke family to create Duke University was added a $1,000,000 gift today, a specific bequest in the will of Mrs. Sarah P. Duke, widow of Benjamin N. Duke, the Durham, N. C., capitalist.

The will, filed in Surrogates Court, stipulated that Duke University receive $1,000,000 as an addition to the B. N. Duke endowment fund.

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FINE FURNITURE from wealthy estates and interior decorators. New Simmons bedding, studio beds at Great Savings. Contents of homes purchased. Lloyds, 239 East 60th, N. Y. C.

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STENOGRAPHER—Some experience; speed, accuracy essential. See MISS POTTSTOCK, Suite 1651, 60 East 42nd St., New York City.

WAITRESS and housework in country home; Christian Scientists preferred; moderate salary; permanent. Write Box S-48, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

OLD Mahogany Bed, box springs, hair mattress, exceptional bargain. Clymer, 1467 Midland Ave., Bronxville, N. Y. Phone Bronxville 0384J.

HOUSES FOR SALE

BUFFALO, N. Y., 77 Pembroke Ave., Kensington—Single house, four bedrooms, double stairway, screened porch, sun porch, double garage; leaving state. Phone Parkside 7720.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Attractive acre estate in restricted residential park; 9-room stucco, frame house, 3 baths, oil burner, 2-car garage, cultivated orchard; for sale or rent. 26 New York Ave. Phone W. P. 374.

JEWELERS

WATCH Clock and Jewelry Repairing. Expert Personal Work. Reasonable prices. Arthur W. Flitt, 26 West St., Boston.

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HEMPSTEAD, L. I., N. Y.—Bright, sunny, double room with private bath $6 weekly, without bath $5; garage privileges, 50c daily. 45 Hilton Ave. Call Hempstead 285.

MINEOLA, L. I., N. Y.—Bright, cheerful room with private family, near R. R. station; inspection after 6 p. m. 16 Geranium Ave.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Cambridge St.—Pleasant furnished room; central location; board if desired. Monroe 1696-R.

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ALICE E LAWRENCE
Voice Freedom; Singing, Speaking; Private or Class Instruction. 300 W. 57th St. N. Y. C.

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Fine Linen Handmades
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Regularly 50 and 59 cents

A special buy at Meigs. These pure linen handkerchiefs are decorated at all four corners, some with Mexican drawn work, some with appenzel or shadow appliqued, poke stitch and hemstitching.

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Check Up Your Fall and Winter Needs Now—
Save by Buying in
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GREAT FALL SALE
Ends Saturday, October 10

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All Styles All Sizes One Price $6.50
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Red Cross Shoes Exclusively
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Gowns Suits Furs
of the Better Kind
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We solicit your business and the above departments will be pleased to serve you

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We Are Ready! With
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J. C. PENNEY CO.
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Pontiac Sales and Service
New Models
Now on Display
GREENWICH CAB COMPANY
TEL. 2600 OPP. RA

CONNECTICUT

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Established 1900

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COAL AND COKE
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Stokers for Automatic Heating
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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Our Specialties:
All Prime Meats, Fish, Poultry
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Bonded Termite Control
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Four Contracts Completed for The Principia School

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New Location
53 WALL STREET, NORWALK
Outfitters to Men and Boys

IN A WATCH YOU WANT
QUALITY—STYLE—VALUE
These Three Demands Are Fully Met in Our Line of
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ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

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Smart New Wool Jersey Dresses
SIZES 12—20
$5.95
COLORS—Natural, Black, Brown, Wine, Rust and Green

Buettner's
"BETTER FURNITURE"
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For Men and Young Men
Featuring the famous Tex line.
Knit-Tex—Worsted-Tex and Saxon Weave

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Big, fluffy Cannon towels in several colors and color combinations. 20 by 42 inch size.

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ELECTRIC RANGES and APPLIANCES
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DELEVAN W. IVES
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Imported Kid and Suede by Perrin
All the new Fall Shades in Fabrics by KAYSER and VAN RAALTE.
Our new fall line of gloves justly upholds our reputation for always carrying the latest styles and best qualities.
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A really good looking assortment of durable wool materials, $5.98 to $12.98
The Miller & Peck Co.

CONNECTICUT

WATERBURY (Continued)

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Individual Pieces in Proportion
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Warner Fruehauf Trailer Co., Inc.
MAIN OFFICE
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NEW YORK

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DEPARTMENT STORE
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Moderately Priced
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Smart Unusual Gifts
For
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ALSO GREETING CARDS
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Men's "Superba" Cravats
—acme of style and value in wool and silk, at $1.
"Binghamton's Tie Headquarters"
Sisson Bros. - Welden Co.
EST. 1842

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Clean, uniform, carefully prepared Better Heat
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NEW YORK

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Roofing and Siding Applied
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is the word that best describes these new swing costumes for fall wear.
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Settles the Burning Question
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ANY PLACE
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CLEANING
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HOMER G. SCHOPF, Proprietor

NEW YORK

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NEW HATS
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WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER
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Try a pound and be convinced of its fine flavor—and the price is right, too.
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No other Chocolates at anywhere near this price can compare with these candies. Each piece 40c LB. BOX
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Superior Quality
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BUTTERMILK
CHOCOLATE MILK
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NEW YORK

Long Island

KENMORE (Continued)

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Tempting Home-Prepared Food Ready to Serve
Chop Suey, Spaghetti, Baked Beans, etc.
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Long Island

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Park Battery and Ignition Service
Batteries, Generators, Starters
UNITED MOTOR SERVICE
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A complete line of Fall and Winter Wearing Apparel
In our Men's, Women's and Children's Dept., at prices that will convince you to buy at
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For Men and Women
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Footwear of Quality for Entire Family

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CEDARHURST 2121
Honey Beldock
Sports Clothes
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Fruits and Vegetables of the Better Kind
Free Delivery 423 CENTRAL AVENUE

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THE BOULEVARD SHOP
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Russian and New Silver Sheen Table Linens
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Complete Selection of Yarns
FREE INSTRUCTION
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NEW YORK

Long Island

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SPORTSWEAR
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Sinclair Service Station
Fred Harrigan, Prop.
Nassau Rd. and W. Clinton Ave.
ROOSEVELT, N. Y.

Swing into New Fall
BLOUSES • SWEATERS
SKIRTS and ACCESSORIES
Special for This Week—$2 and $3 Pure Silk Gowns at $1.37, 3 for $4
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Good Food
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Phone Hempstead 464 284 Fulton Ave.

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8th Anniversary Fall Showing
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Ford
Sales *Service*
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Roosevelt Ave. at 75th St. Jackson Heights, N. Y. 90-02 43rd Ave., Elmhurst, N. Y.

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Next to Colony Theatre Astoria

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Funeral Directors
HOWARD L. HALLETT, Director
THE HALLETT HOMESTEAD, Northern Blvd. at 147th St., Flushing. Fl. 9-0062-4026.
THE HALLETT CHAPEL, 8-17 Astoria Blvd., Astoria. Astoria 8-0011-0012

Gown? Hat? Coat?
Whatever you are planning to add to your wardrobe, you may wisely gather shopping information from the local advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor.

NEW YORK

Long Island

JACKSON HEIGHTS (Continued)

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82-12 ROOSEVELT AVENUE
JACKSON HEIGHTS, N. Y.

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Get our estimate for any Repairs on your Coats before the cold weather sets in.
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CLARK'S
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Dresses—Suits—Coats
Better Quality—Latest Styles at Popular Prices
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Orders Taken for All Occasions
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Long Island

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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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NEW YORK CITY

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

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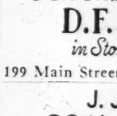

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Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Cartoons of the Week

—Herblock in St. Louis Star-Times

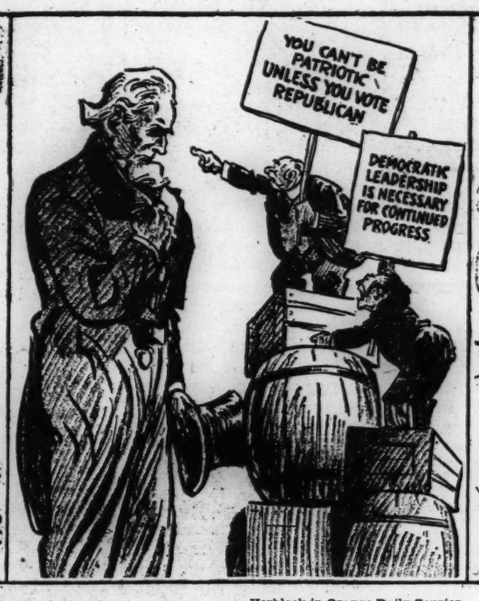
"Where Do We Go From Here?"

—Sweigert in San Francisco Chronicle

The Three Musketeers

—Cassel in Brooklyn Daily Eagle

Salvaged!



—Herblock in Orange Daily Courier

The Nation Is Still Bigger Than Any Party

—Cross in Nashville Evening Tennessean

On the Head

Worth Knowing

SCHOOL ROOMS HAVE JUST OPENED FOR 33,000,000 CHILDREN AND GROWN-UPS IN THE U.S.—ONE IN EVERY FOUR PERSONS IN THE COUNTRY

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

CERTAIN mathematical rules are described in today's cryptogram. With this hint, it should not take too long to break down this code message. As usual, each letter is represented throughout by another:

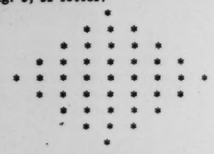
LAFB QAVBC CAH AC QEAPQD, UXZ QBX AXQJ QEAC XKVGBP BWKUOC QEPBB. QEB LAPCQ IPJYBCC AC SXJTX UC VKOQA-IOAYUQAJX; QEB CBYJXZ ZAFACAJX.

2. Letter Changing

KNOCK, knock! Who's there? En! En who? EN-TER! Just another letter changing puzzle from Greenlawn, L. I. Changing one letter at a time, and forming an acceptable word each time, change KNOCK to ENTER in 8 moves. Here's your chance to enter into this entertaining word game. And perhaps you can cut down the number of moves, who knows?

3. Word Diamond

WORDS are to be filled in which read the same across and down. Definitions: 1, A letter. 2, A fabric of silk or wool. 3, Legitimate. 4, Typical. 5, Adjusts. 6, Large and stately homes. 7, More recent. 8, A thing. 9, A letter.



4. Curtailment

CURTAIL a candle, and I become a band. Curtail me again and I am a faucet. Curtail me again and I become a symbol for a chemical element. Finally, if I am beheaded, I am one.

5. Rebus

FROM school papers of many years ago, a Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reader shares this rebus. The letters below represent a quotation from Shakespeare which contains 10 words. Study the formation of the letters carefully, and, recalling your Shakespearean quotations, see if you cannot decipher this very clever rebus.

KINP

(Answers Among Advertisements)

For the Scrapbook

Repose

If we find not repose in ourselves, it is in vain to seek it elsewhere.—*From the French.*

Self-Inflicted

Man has few ills except those which he has brought upon himself.—*J. J. Rousseau.*

Despair

Despair is the greatest of our errors.—*Vauvenargues.*

In Lighter Vein

That's Different!

MacLaughlin had just proposed to a widow he had met recently.

"But I have nine children," she informed him.

"You deceived me," he stormed.

"They're all working," she continued.

"Dearest!"—*Wall Street Journal.*

Part of the Act

Mrs. Brown: "This suit is very shabby, dear. Shall I send it to the jumble sale?"

Mr. Brown: "Goodness, no! That's the one I wear when I go to protest against my income-tax assessment!"—*Calendar.*

Time Evens It Up

Topkin: "Time balances all things."

Popkin: "Yes, I know; Henry VIII married six wives, and Edward VIII isn't likely to marry any."—*St. Louis Globe-Democrat.*

Badge a Barrel

"I see where a Chicago man proposes that a badge be given every person who pays all of his taxes promptly."

"Huh! a barrel would be more appropriate."

Striped

When the donkey saw the zebra
He began to switch his tail;
"Well, I never," was his comment,
"Saw a mule that'd been in jail."
—*Southwestern Collegian.*

English Gypsy Child

Monitor Camera Club From
Leo A. Wolferding, Highland Park, Ill.

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Rules Control Delegated

Question: Our bylaws are being revised for the purpose of delegating all business matters to the executive committee. (a) Is it proper to have the following provision for future changes: "These bylaws may be amended or revised by the unanimous vote of the Executive Committee with the approval of the President?"

(b) Should the terms "president," "secretary," "treasurer," and "executive committee" be capitalized?

Answer: (a) The provision is a proper one if the intent is to place the amendment of bylaws, without restriction or reservation, in the hands of the executive committee.

(b) Usage varies. The tendency is toward not capitalizing such words in most cases, except where listed in bylaws.

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Cracker Race

THIS game should not be played if the party is to maintain even a semblance of dignity; but if real fun is part of the evening's program, then a Cracker Race should be included.

If there are ten or more guests, the game should be played at first by half the number of guests, and later by the second half. The spectators might enjoy it even more than do the players.

Each lady should select a "knight" from among the men guests. The ladies then line up at one end of the room, each holding a soda cracker in her hand. Each "knight" stands at the other end of the room, opposite his "lady." At a given signal each man runs across the room, takes the cracker from the lady, runs back to his original place and eats the cracker as fast as he can. Then he dashes back, kneels before the lady and whistles a tune. (If he can!) The first lady to recognize the tune whistled by her "knight" wins the race!—Edith G., Glendale, Calif.

Quotation for Today

LET us beware of losing our enthusiasm. Let us ever glory in something, and strive to retain our admiration for all that would ennoble, and our interest in all that would enrich and beautify our life.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Weaving

HAND-WEAVING has for many years been the hobby of a woman, who decided that she would have to make extra money to add to the family income. In an attic room which she has named "The Loom Room," she weaves coverlids (to order), and also makes woven handbags, which she sells at a price ranging from $2.50 to $5. She will also make dresser scarves to order.

She makes the handbags with a zipper fastener, and has found at Christmas time that she has so many orders it has been necessary to get friends to help her line the bags and put in the zipper fastenings. The vogue for knitting has also brought her many orders for hand-woven knitting bags.—K. S., Madison, Wis.

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by THOMAS L. LEISHMAN, M. A.

'Coasts' in the Old Testament

IN MODERN English we are inclined to associate the term "coast" only with that part of the land which borders the seashore, but the translators of our familiar Authorized Version of the Bible used the word in a much wider sense. For example, in Jer. 31:8 we find a reference to the "coasts of the earth," where the Hebrew term means more literally "the extreme remote parts"—a fact which leads Smith to translate, more exactly, "the uttermost parts of the earth."

Then again, in Deut. 19:8, where reference is made to God's promise that he would "enlarge the coast" of the children of Israel, it is very evident that the writer is referring to what we would rather call the extension of the "boundaries" of the Promised Land; while in a third class of passages, "coasts" is apparently employed in the sense of "districts," as where the locusts are said to have "rested in all the coasts of Egypt" (Ex. 10:14).

Daily Anecdote

Edward W. Bok's First Job

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

THE value of alertness, industry, and thrift, was well set forth in the career of the late Edward W. Bok, for thirty years editor-in-chief of the Ladies Home Journal.

As a little boy, hunting for a job, Edward stopped in front of a bakery window to look at fresh pies and cakes displayed behind dirty window glass. The proprietor stepped out the front door and said, "Look pretty good, don't they?"

"They would, if your windows were clean," was the boy's frank reply.

"That's so," agreed the baker. "Perhaps you will clean them?"

The result was that the boy was hired to wash and polish the windows after school twice a week, for a weekly pay of 50 cents.

Once he ventured to wait on a customer and did so well that he was thereafter employed to sell cakes and pies part of each afternoon.

Many years later, Mr. Bok wrote, "When I earned 50 cents a week I saved 5 cents of it. It was the principle that I respected: it was the habit I formed."

Expectancy

Monitor Camera Club From
Priscilla M. Pennell, Portland, Maine

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

For a Dog

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Terre Haute, Ind.

A YOUNG woman had been living with relatives after the passing of her parents. However, she had been made to feel unwelcome, and felt forced to leave their house.

She had been unhappy over their mistreatment of a small dog, which, although it did not belong to her, she had grown to love. Unwilling to leave the dog, she took him with her to the city where she hoped to find employment.

Upon reaching the city, with very little money, she was unable to find a position as a stenographer, so she accepted work as a housemaid. Two dollars a week of her salary of $4 was immediately spent in boarding the dog with a veterinary. However, this arrangement did not please her, as the dog had to spend all of his time in a cage. The desire to find a more pleasant place for the dog led her to search the advertisements in the paper, where she learned of a man who sought to augment his income by boarding a few dogs.

Upon investigation she found that this man loved animals, and had an ideal place for her dog, at less than she had been paying. The change was quickly made, and the family invited her to come as often as possible to see her dog. They were very much impressed with her love, courage, and unselfishness; and a great friendship soon sprang up between them.

Her need of friends, which seemed great in a strange city, was met through her care for the animal; and through their help and encouragement, she was enabled to find more remunerative employment. Today, she and her dog are loved members of their family.

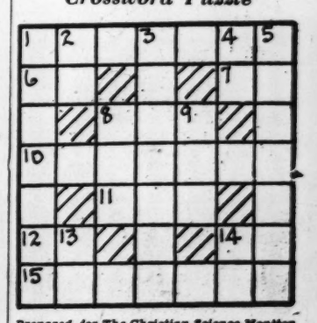
Brevities

Bee Hive: A well driven golf ball leaves the head of the club at 135 miles an hour. This is said to be only slightly faster than a golfer leaves the office.

Office Economist: Of course, these are lean years. More people are leaning on the government than ever before.

St. Louis Star-Times: If you think fascism can rule America, try telling your wife that your first duty is to the State instead of her.

Crossword Puzzle



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1—A Celt
6—Printer's measure
7—Pronoun
8—Deed
10—Small tabor
11—Some
12—Musical note
14—Has existence
15—Beginning to grow

Down

1—Occidental
2—Indefinite article
3—Concise
4—Interjection
5—Most tidy
8—Arabian garment
9—Test
13—Deity
14—Preposition

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*It Won't Work—the Best Presidents Eat Spinach*

By LE PELLEY

HOW IS THE CAMPAIGN GOING, SUSIE
FINE FOR HYMIE...
I HAVE A GOOD PLATFORM: A SECRETARY OF PEACE AND AN UNDER-AGE PENSION PLAN.... I WONDER WHY HYMIE IS STILL AHEAD!
MAYBE IT'S BECAUSE HE'S IN FAVOR OF PROHIBITION
PROHIBITION! GOODNESS! THAT IS ALL FINISHED...
OH... NOT THE OLD PROHIBITION
HYMIE DOBSON IS TRYING TO GET UP A PROHIBITION OF SPINACH...
?

The Adventures of Waddles—*The House That Jack Built*

By THE HAGERS

I QUACKED, "JACK SPOONBILL, WILL YOU STATE WHAT AILS YOUR CHAIR, FRONT STEPS, AND GATE?"
"MY HOUSE IS MODERNIZED," SAID HE. "IT'S DONE BY ELECTRICITY.
AND, WADDLES, WAIT UNTIL YOU'VE SEEN MY AIR CONDITIONING MACHINE!"
HE TURNED A SWITCH. A MIGHTY ROAR, AND WE WERE LIFTED FROM THE FLOOR!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Toward Economic Peace

THE Anglo-Franco-American stabilization entente has been hailed by students of world affairs as the most hopeful development in five years. They welcome it as an armistice in the economic warfare that has been pushing the nations into dictatorships and closer and closer to military strife. It eases the tension over a large area of commercial relations. It opens the way to a general and definitive economic peace. But that way must be followed. The League of Nations is launching an effort to make the armistice into a real peace.

There are many steps still to be taken. Unless the value of co-operation for the general welfare is recognized, there will be more attempts to gain a temporary advantage by competitive devaluation or retaliatory tariffs. Italy's devaluation should not be regarded as such an attempt. The "natural" level of currencies in relation to gold can only be determined by more testing of the flow of gold in actual trade. But economists have estimated that the lira was "too high." There is no evidence that Mussolini is trying to undermine the tentative pound-franc-dollar level. Rather the lira seems to have extended that temporarily stabilized monetary plateau.

The logical first step after devaluation is a cut in import duties by the devaluing country, since devaluation amounts to a rise in tariffs. France is taking this step, which Britain and America did not take when they devalued. The slash in French tariffs gives further impetus to trade pacification.

For some months world trade has been slowly rising. This appears to have been due more to a general recovery than to any steps taken by governments to break down trade barriers. Indeed, about the only check on the trend toward economic nationalism has been the program of trade agreements pursued by the United States under Secretary Hull. This kind of reciprocity has apparently encouraged a freer exchange of goods. For instance, during the first six months of the Canadian agreement, American trade with Canada increased 18 per cent. And the increase was noticeably larger on products where the duty had been lowered.

There has been an effort to make it appear that the Canadian agreement has injured the American farmer. Actually, exports of farm products increased in the same proportion as imports.

But the whole point about the lowering of trade barriers is lost—and with it one of the main hopes for following up the stabilization armistice with a more positive economic peace—if exports are regarded as the only benefit from freer trade. Economists are agreed that in the long run, foreign trade amounts to barter. Exports are only the goods with which a nation pays for other goods of which it has greater need. The very willingness to trade proves that for the nation as a whole, the goods brought in are worth more than the goods sent out.

Of course, individual producers who feel injured by the competition of imports may not value them so highly. The danger of ruining such producers by opening a door in the tariff wall too suddenly must weigh against the gain imports may bring to the nation as a whole. But account must be taken also of the tendency continually to build up uneconomic production under the wing of protective tariffs logrolled through Congress by combinations of small interests.

If the basic fact that imports enrich a nation at least as much as exports is understood, then there may be some hope of overcoming the economic provincialism that produces economic nationalism. Then it may be clear that the United States is no poorer because it has just learned that for the first time in ten years imports are topping exports. If the essential nature of trade is recognized, the nations may be more willing to trade and let trade. They may see that they have more to gain by co-operating to promote economic peace than by continuing the war in which import embargoes, competitive devaluation, and retaliatory tariffs have been weapons less bloody but possibly no less harmful than shot and shell.

Such restraint of trade has fostered scarcity, has made nations feel that they could obtain raw materials only by capture of their sources, and has promoted both dictatorships and armaments. Everyone who feels that economic disarmament must precede military disarmament will hope that the impetus provided by the Franco-Anglo-American monetary armistice can be developed through wise concerted action into a general economic peace.

Is This Neutrality?

THE neutrality agreement regarding Spain may not be exactly a sieve. But the detailed evidence presented by Spain to the League, and yesterday's warning note from Russia, have only underscored the reports which newspaper correspondents have been cabling on arms shipments from many quarters.

It may be that the German and Italian planes on the rebel side are better made, manned and equipped than those which the Government has managed to secure, and that the rebels have sluiced more war material through Portugal than the Government could obtain anywhere. But this should not obscure the fact that neutrality as a whole, so far as the Spanish Civil War is concerned, has been at some critical points only a paper blockade.

Obviously, there were many who did not really want neutrality except to avert a larger European conflagration. No doubt there were interests willing to supply either or both sides merely for the monetary profits available. Nations and groups within nations were evidently partisan. Individuals and organizations appear to have organized to run the arms blockade as extensively as they could without being caught, and without upsetting the entire agreement. And so it was that the pact could be said to have accomplished only one part of its objective. It did prevent a headlong interventionist conflict of the major European nations, and it did prevent whole armies from pouring disguised air fleets and corps into Spain. As such it should be protected. But it did not dam the arms supply to the belligerents sufficiently to keep that arms flow from seeming to tip the balance toward the rebels.

There is nothing to be gained and everything to be lost from opening up the sluice gates of general intervention again, as Russia threatens to do unless the agreement is made effective. The need is for plugging the flow of contraband, by prompt investigation of all violations, and by every possible means of supervising the neutrality. The Russian note may precipitate such an effort, and if so, it will end a trafficking in civil war which is anything but healthy for Europe at large, and appears to prejudice the outcome of the Spanish rebellion.

Right Reading

TO STATE a fact is not the same thing as to endorse an opinion. This truth, which is of vital importance to all newspapers, has lately been driven home by the British Broadcasting Corporation. The British Empire Union protested the B. B. C.'s decision to include "The Red Flag" and the "Internationale" in a series of "Songs That Made History." But the B. B. C. very reasonably pointed out that these songs were to be radiocast merely as a historic record of the part they had played in political development. Their inclusion meant neither approval nor disapproval of the tendencies of these poems.

This fact, which should be self-evident to all fair readers, is one that is all too often not recognized. When a Frenchman says that Britain won the battle of Waterloo, no one takes the statement to mean that he is glad that the British were victorious. But if a newspaper records that (to take a hypothetical example) a certain country is going Socialist, many readers will jump to the conclusion that the newspaper in question is glad of this development, and is even putting in a little propaganda.

It cannot be too clearly stated that the recording of a fact is not, in itself, a comment, either favorable or unfavorable. An American writer once said, "It takes two to tell the truth—one to speak, the other to listen." Similarly, it takes two people to make a newspaper article accurate—one to write it so, and the other to read it so.

Across the Street

THAT touch of neighborliness which reminds a world preoccupied with economic problems that men still are kin at heart is disclosed in a kindly gesture made by citizens of Woburn, Massachusetts.

Because Mrs. Lillian Mason, a widow on relief, was having difficulty in keeping a home together, some of her good neighbors quietly set to and built a snug little cottage, completely furnished it and, when they presented the doorkey to her, had a bright fire welcoming her to her new and unencumbered hearth.

Only a few months ago a similar instance of friendliness was shown by members of Phi Delta Theta fraternity when they collected the necessary amount to save the home of Mrs. Eugene Field, widow of the poet, from foreclosure.

Such gracious acts have a significance wider than the immediate aid rendered the beneficiary. Similar benevolent, enthusiastic co-operation expanded in other directions in communities might prove to be an Archimedes' lever overthrowing stubborn obstacles that block collective and individual welfare or progress. Perhaps it would lessen, at least in some degree, demoralizing dependence on governmental grants.

Admittedly many communities are unable, even with the best of intention, to provide adequately for the indigent and handicapped but many could do more than they at present do. This is due less to selfishness and indifference than to ignorance very often of the needs of the man or woman next door. When the necessity becomes known hearts are quickly touched to practical action.

Perhaps the lesson these friendly neighbors in Woburn have unconsciously taught is that neighborliness is compassionate as well as useful. Its gentle touch, like that of the good Samaritan, unites recipients and givers in a way which the most admirably organized official systems, may hardly hope to do.

Outline of a War

Book News of the Day

SO IMMENSE was the scope of the World War that it is difficult to obtain a clear perspective of the various campaigns and to evaluate their bearing on the ultimate outcome. For this reason Captain B. H. Liddell Hart's THE WAR IN OUTLINE (New York: Random House. $2) is of particular interest, offering as it does a comprehensive history of the operations in every theater of war. The book presents a clear, concise appraisal of events in their chronological sequence and does not confuse factual evidence with speculation as to what might have been.

The spark at Sarajevo and the subsequent explosion, which released forces of a magnitude before undreamed of, apparently left even the higher commands somewhat bewildered, and their carefully worked out plans cast in the conventional pre-war mold showed early signs of dislocation.

In the west the German onrush through Belgium, in execution of the famous Schlieffen plan, came within an ace of encircling the French and British, but strategic blunders on both sides turned what was to be a war of movement into a stalemate of trench lines, and the war of tactical maneuver became a war of attrition. Subsequent attempts to drive the invaders from the soil of France and Belgium having proved abortive, the Allies turned their eyes to other theaters of war in the hope of achieving a successful diversion elsewhere.

The first of these was the costly and ill-fated Dardanelles expedition, launched in an effort to force the straits and secure a passage to Russia's back door. This was followed by an expedition against Bulgaria on the Saloniki front, which served only to divert more Allied troops from the western front and which the Germans referred to as "their largest internment camp." Another campaign against the Turks in Mesopotamia met with varying success until the final overthrow of the Ottoman Empire. In Palestine, Allenby's capture of Jerusalem and subsequent destruction of the Turkish army stands out as the most successful venture where good strategy and tactical maneuver were not neutralized by an ironclad system of trench lines.

The third year of the war saw the collapse of Russia, disaster to the Italians at Caporetto and entry of the United States into the conflict on the side of the Allies.

With the summer of 1918 came the launching of the Allied counter-attacks, a series of blows which left Germany reeling, desperately struggling to extricate her forces from the Allied pincers. The collapse of her allies left her no alternative but to sue for an armistice. The most colossal struggle in history was at an end.

Why was it that only a very few of the leaders were able to foresee that the war might be of more than three months' duration? The answer apparently lies in the fact that even the experts of the high commands did not realize to what extent the machine age had crept into the military picture.

C. W. E. M.

"Settled" But Not Permanently

"WHO'D EVER HAVE THOUGHT THE TIME WOULD COME WHEN I'D BE ABLE TO TAKE THINGS THIS EASY DURING A PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION YEAR!"
LIQUOR ISSUE
FARM AID
ECONOMY
RECIPROCITY TARIFF
WAGES
WORK
COMMUNISM

Castles, Castles, Everywhere

CASTLES, lakes, glaciers, and verdant valleys make Austria a "promised land" for tourists. In addition, there are striking costumes, picturesque inns, no end of flowers, tall, graceful church steeples without number, and quiet, narrow roads running beside clear foaming streams that wind their way through forests and among mountains. An hour from Vienna one traverses forests that seem as distant, primeval and uninhabited as a jungle, and one may sleep in an inn beside mountain lakes as isolated, quiet and obscure as a raft upon a sea.

I discovered all this on a recent automobile tour about the edges of the country. At least about some of the edges.

Austria is a long, narrow country almost entirely filled with mountains. It is primarily a playground. Austria's mountains yield but little mineral wealth. They're for tramping, skiing, and yodeling in. The only level part of the country is the northeast corner. It is called Lower Austria, furnishes most of the wealth and contains half the population. Vienna, the capital and principal city, lies in the center of it. I set out to swing round Austria from Vienna, accompanied by my "gracious lady," my daughter and my son. Also by "Abie." That's our car, blue, small, reliable, and secondhand. Son's role in our excursions was that of "Thomas Cook and Son"—we even called him Thomas.

Daughter and father had just secured driving licenses from the exacting Vienna police and took turns guiding Abie along very narrow roads, up very high grades. The role which my "gracious lady" assumed was to prevent risks, determine how late one should drive, as well as how fast one should not go, and see that nothing was forgotten at the inns. Nothing was.

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From Vienna we went south over level country along a smooth, wide road. This is one of the best highways in Austria and the most uninteresting. All one can do is to hurry along so as to put it behind him. We found it full of traffic with most vehicles going no more than sixty-five kilometers an hour, which is about forty miles. There is no legal speed limit in Austria outside the cities, but drivers or their machines seem to have tacitly agreed to keep under sixty-five. Now and then a big English or German or Italian car or even an Austro-Daimler would speed past, weaving in and out of the stream of traffic.

Fifty miles south of Vienna we left the highway and took a narrow, unfrequented country lane, lined with fruit trees and winding beside a stream among fields and meadows. It was marked by a thin red line on Thomas's map which showed it was a third-rate road. It passed from hamlet to village, from wheat stack to hay stack, from ox cart to horse cart, from geranium patch to aster patch. It soon left the plain and began to climb up long, gentle hills. We were passing from Lower Austria into Styria. The streams ran faster, the valleys grew narrower, the meadows were greener, the flowers in the windows brighter.

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The next day was Castle day.

Thomas said his guidebooks were full of them. But we didn't need his guidebooks to learn about castles. They were strewn all over the country. We saw them from far and saw them from near. We rode in zigzag roads up steep hills and stopped at castle walls. We walked through triple gates — once indeed through a set of seven mighty portals—cross drawbridges, peered into dungeons, saw witches' rooms, beautiful chapels, remarkable old wood carvings, double-edged swords and pompous coats of mail. We lived in history that day, amid Turks, knights, crusaders, ladies, and jousting sticks as big as flag poles.

The morrow brought us lake day. We coasted down the other side of the mountains into Carinthia, Austria's southeastern province bordering on Yugoslavia and Italy, and leisurely rode west, between the high, glacier-covered Alps on the north and the jagged, bare Dolomites peaks on the south. All along our way were lakes, some large, others small; some surrounded with villas, others wild, isolated, unvisited. Austria has too many lakes—there aren't enough people to use them all.

Toward evening we branched off the main road, which joins Paris with Stamboul, climbed a steep mountain on a narrow road with very sharp curves and came out upon the White Lake or "Weissen See."

Thomas said the guidebooks had given it a rousing blurb. But the guidebooks were utterly inadequate. White Lake was the place we had been looking for—wild, forgotten, primeval—a sheet of glass reflecting a rim of magnificent mountain peaks. It was the end of the road.

R. H. M.

North . . South . . East . . West

Uncle Sam, Unafraid

By Frank L. Perrin

AMERICANS, quite generally, have come to accept the artist's conception of Uncle Sam as an appropriate and more or less accurate composite picture portrait of themselves. Recently the gentleman has been variously portrayed. Caricaturists of varying political faiths and partisan prejudices have sought to utilize him in expressing fear, hope, discouragement, determination, courage, surrender. He has become, or may become, a mere puppet or pawn unless he is restored, in the thoughts of those whom he seems to personify, to the dignified status really his and ours.

There was a time, still well remembered, when Uncle Sam, typifying the Yankee, was not the representative of undivided national thought. But that time has passed. His face and figure today pass current, at home and abroad, as emblematic of American solidarity—a nation undivided. He reposes in the hearts of all his countrymen, in that inner chamber where sanctuary is found for the Stars and Stripes, for that devotion to ideals felt and expressed in a democracy, and for that inherent loyalty without which democracy cannot long survive.

The Uncle Sam you and I know and delight to honor is, even in the midst of a heated political campaign, unafraid and undaunted. It is unjust and disrespectful to portray him otherwise. He is a veteran of many political engagements. He is inured to temporary or seeming defeat; never vainglorious when he sees his and the people's cause in the ascendant. Surely it is reasonable to accord even to intangible personality the credit earned and justly due.

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To me, when the disturbing and disgusting distortions of the caricaturists have been put aside, Uncle Sam seems most faithfully depicted in the pose of "The Thinker." Thus idealized, we at once discover the complete absence of regal trappings, of guns and swords, of crowns and regalias, of grandeur and obeisance. He seems not to seek to impose his authority upon any persons or peoples. His gaze never rests upon domains separated by seas or imaginary barriers from his own country.

This thoughtful, courageous, unselfish, wise, idealized American I like to think of as the person who, in this hour of disturbed national thought, will make the decision now so anxiously awaited at home and abroad. He looks, at the moment, with understanding and charity upon those of his great family who do not share with him the faith and confident assurance that all is well. And he would, it seems certain, regard considerately and charitably the views of those whose honest convictions are not in accord with his own. He would not regard these as either biased or prejudiced even when they run counter to common or popular preconceptions.

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There is no process more effective in the clarification of human thought than properly regulated fermentation. Sane and wise decision can be reached only by that selective and separating process which reveals the true and discards the false. The main thing—the important thing—is to rely upon the assurance that by such means right decisions will be reached. This is a little difficult in times like the present. We may be inclined to accept as controlling, or at least persuasive, unsupported and hearsay testimony which in our soberer moments we would discard as unreliable.

Today, whether or not we consent to serve or qualify to act, the people of the United States make up a grand panel of jurors. The decision to be made under the rules of political procedure must be made by them, singly, though speaking by majorities or pluralities. It is not difficult, in this time of required willing and voluntary service as jurors and referees, to clothe our friendly Uncle Sam in the dignity and authority of a judge or justice. By common consent he presides over our deliberations.

Outside, it may be, the tumult of sham battle wages. The noise seems distracting, the marching and countermarching like that of tin soldiers and grotesque top sergeants parading in the spotlight. Many of us have had a part in enacting just such scenes. Uncle Sam has witnessed a succession of them. We realize this, biding with patience and confidence the hour of decision. The undisturbed mentor to whom we figuratively look personifies that conscience and courage which are the heritage of all true Americans.

The Wide Horizon

Static in Movieland

By Robert K. Shellaby

LOS ANGELES

IS RADIO'S use of motion picture stars hurting cinema attendance? This is Hollywood's question of the hour. Within two years the practice of presenting film idols over the air has grown to such far-reaching proportions that the entire cinema industry feels a policy crisis in the offing.

Exhibitors, those on the firing line of public taste, have lodged formal complaints with studio executives to restrict personal "appearances" via ether waves. These theater owners contend that during the hours when pleasure - loving Americans should be filing past box offices, they are comfortably grouped in front of loudspeakers, listening to their favorite performers at no cost.

Studio executives, in accord with their feeling of several years ago, answer that radio programs increase the desire of listeners to go out to see personages they feel more intimate with as a result of radio interviews. Producers once urged radio appearances on their contracted stars, and even now many contracts contain an obligation to visit the microphone of radio at least once to every picture made.

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Between these two contentions the battle rages. Paradoxes dot the scene, as many theater operators are actually employees of the same interests which control film production. And in the case of R. C. A.'s M. H. Aylesworth, he is torn between his subsidiaries—N. B. C. of the air and R. K. O. of the screen.

To see eye to eye on the subject, opponents find they have to agree on a difference in time—the immediate effect and the long-range effect. Exhibitors have their day almost beyond question when they produce figures showing that a single radio skit by Clark Gable and Marlene Dietrich recently kept millions away from the theaters during that hour on a Monday evening.

As for the long-range effect, arguments remain almost entirely in theory. While theatergoers will stay home for the few really big-time air programs during the week, their new-found intimacy beckons them to the corner movie house at least as often as before the radio exploitation, claim air sponsors, producers, and even the stars themselves.

The stars are becoming prejudiced, however. Time was when they greeted air audiences gratis. Contracts signed with cheese manufacturers, soup companies, and soap barons promise $4,000,000 to be paid in side money to film figures during the coming year.

In a recent interview the film radio-television liaison officer, Mr. Aylesworth, sized up the situation by pointing to the overwhelming necessity of co-operation and not competition between entertainment mediums. He said that motion pictures can give the greater experience to radio performers for inevitable television.

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So serious have many entertainment leaders considered the present crisis, though, that the Hays office, the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors Association, has gone into a huddle to "discuss" recommendations which will appease theater owners and producers.

Many hold the solution to lie in the answer to the question on radio skits: whether they are teasers or tattlers. In other words, if the skit gives a picture away, the radio audience may not care to go see the complete show. At least one program has chosen former hits to revive, hoping thereby to acquaint audiences with the stars without detracting from future film productions.

Amid the conflicting opinions, box-office returns appear as the only indisputable fact. And with none of the exhibitors complaining of seats gathering dust, producers and stars are contenting themselves with cold box-office figures and are disregarding, if such is the correct interpretation to bigger and better radio borrowings, the objections of insatiable exhibitors on "what might have been." Unless receipts take a decided dive, double-duty stars are here to stay.

Mirror of World Opinion

League Between Two Stools

THE League has failed to function, partly because its members attempted to apply Article 16 without realising what its application involved, and partly because they have been content to leave Article 19 a mere paper aspiration. Put life into these two Articles, it is contended, and the League will work. At the other extreme are those who hold that, as Article 16 has been tried and has failed, and as Article 19 has not even been tried, the sensible thing to do is to scrap them both, to admit that in the world as we find it nationalism is stronger than internationalism and to convert the League into a permanent round-table conference in which the Great Powers at present outside the League can participate without any sacrifice of the complete national sovereignty to which they attach supreme importance. A compromise between these two views is offered by the suggestion, made . . . by Mr. Harold Nicolson, that each nation should at once define and restrict its international commitments. In this way we shall know in advance just what force will be available to check aggression in any part of the world, and just what national resistance will be offered to any proposal for Treaty revision. The compromise will satisfy neither school of theorists; but it may work—*From the News Letter, organ of the British National Labor Group.*